REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,047.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1874.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Terms Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
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| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The Scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1 0 |
| Each succeeding line | „ 0-8 As. |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "MALDA," 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st November 1874, at 4 P.M.

| November 1874. | | November 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 21 | Leaves Tuticorin | 29 |
| „ Ratnagherry | 22 | „ Colombo | 30 |
| „ Vingorla | 22 | „ Galle | Dec. 1 |
| „ Goa | 23 | „ Negapatam | 4 |
| „ Carwar | 25 | „ Madras | 6 |
| „ Mangalore | 26 | „ Coconada | 8 |
| „ Cannanore | 28 | „ Vizagapatam | 9 |
| „ Tellicherry | 29 | „ Bimlipatam | 10 |
| „ Calicut | 30 | „ Calingapatam | 10 |
| „ Beypore | 30 | „ Gopaulpore | 10 |
| „ Cochin | 31 | „ False Point | 11 |
| „ Aleppy | 27 | Arrives at CALCUTTA | 12 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MOHMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

| November 1874. | | December 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 20 | Leave BUSREH | 7 |
| „ Kurrachee | 21 | „ Mahomerah | 9 |
| „ Guadur | 25 | „ Fao | 9 |
| „ Muscat | 27 | „ Bushire | 11 |
| „ Jask | 28 | „ Linga | 16 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 29 | „ Bunder Abbas | 17 |
| „ Linga | December 1 | „ Jask | 19 |
| „ Bahrein | 2 | „ Muscat | 20 |
| „ Bushire | 3 | „ Guadur | 23 |
| „ Fao | 5 | „ Kurrachee | 28 |
| „ Mahomerah | 5 | Arrive BOMBAY | 29 |

Arrive BUSREH, and proceed to Bagdad.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 695 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Arthur, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd November 1874 at 2 P.M., sailing at Verawal, Porebunder, and C. Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Peake, will leave on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Hurnee, Ratnagherri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE POOROHUND DABHAR, opposite to Manockchund Lukmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Including Wines. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 9 | |
| Port Said | 36 | 24 | 9 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. J. C. STEVENSON, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. BOMBAY, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Borrowdale.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the .450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. CATHAY, | 2,982 Tons, | Nov. 22d | to Southampton. |
| S.S. TEHERAN, | 2,333 „ | „ 30th | November. |
| S.S. MALWA, | 2,333 „ | „ Dec. 7th | to Southampton. |
| S.S. BARODA, | 1,874 „ | „ „ 14th. | |

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 1st Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALACCA, (1,698 tons and 300 H. P.,) Captain N. D. SHALLARD, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 28th Nov. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th November 1874.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER
No 6, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

2 English-built tull-side Broughams, by E. Kesterton.
2 Ditto Dog-cart Waggonet, ditto ditto Hanson.
A handsome English-built small Self-driving Phaeton.
A new Boat-shaped Open Carriage.

A few sets of Plated Mounted Harnesses with round Reins.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 19th November 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE

Mr G. A. KITTREDGE'S SALE is postponed till next month.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Government Gate Road, Parell, opposite Lowjee Castle.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of James Sieden, Esquire, the same comprises rich thin cut glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, hotwater curry-dishes, tea set, urns and liquour stands, waiter, butter pot, spoons and forks, double branched table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c.; handsome carved blackwood and English mahogany furniture, such as a set of din ng table for 20 persons, sideboard, dining-room chairs, table and hanging argand lamps, round, pier, sofa, and wine tables, easy, folding, and drawing-room Chairs, conversation sofas, a first-class Broadwood and Sons piano by Collard and Collard, made expressly for Indian climate, teapoys, whatnots, double and treble light hanging argand lamps, chiffonnier, hat stand, fender and fire irons, carpets picture, flower vases, table ornaments, handsome four posts bedsteads, cots, mosquito curtains and washing table, dressing glasses, clothes presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, book-shelf, towel horses, screens, dispense articles, copper cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in pots, and tubs, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Brougham, a fast-trotting Australian Horse, &c., at No. 146, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of D. B. Coppel, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill, next to Kesowjee Nayeck, Esq.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, &c., the property of L. Crawford, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best, plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., at No. 161, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. A. V. Ward, Presidency Surgeon.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th November 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of Surgeon General Thom's furniture, will be resumed to-day at 1 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Garden Ground, together with the upper-storied partly furnished Bungalow, and Outhouses, on the Lady Jamsetjee Hill Road, opposite the Dispensary at Bandora.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on SATURDAY next, the 22nd day of November, inst., at 4 P.M., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Bomanjee Dossabhoy Bhasay, all that piece of valuable Garden, together with a pucka-built upper-storied Bungalow, Godown, and Outhouses, a large fresh Water Well and a number of fruit and other trees standing thereon situate on the south side of the Lady Jamsetjee Hill Road at Bandora, within five minutes' walk from the Railway station, in the Tana Collectorate and District, in Salsette Zilla, which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 5,082 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the batty ground of Daniell DeMonte Patell; on the West by the ground of the said Daniel DeMonte Patell; on the North by the said Lady Jamsetjee Hill Road; and on the South partly by the ground of the said Daniel De-monte Patell, and partly by that of Menvell Caetano De Almeida, together with the household furniture in the said Bungalow.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of plan and document, applicat on may be made to the undersigned.

Will be sold by Public Auction at the rooms of the Undersigned, on MONDAY, the 30th day of November at 4 P.M. by order of the Administrator General the undermentioned Effects belonging to the estate of the late Frederick Birkbeck, Esq., C.S.

1 Chest containing best electro-plated spoons and forks and cutlery.
1 Double-barrelled breech loading rifle by Long, with case.
2 Double-barrelled muzzle loading guns, 1 by Henckels and 1 by W. Richard.
1 Revolver and 5 daggers.
Gentlemen's saddles and bridles with spurs, &c.
A lot of valuable reading books.
Also sundry effects of the late John Connon, Esquire, consisting of leather Portmanteaus, brushes, Mecrshaw pipe, spectacles, sleeve links, coins, &c.,

SALE of Superior 2nd Class Moulmein Teak Squares, Boards and Scantlings.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, About 100 Tons Superior 2nd Class Moulmein Teak Squares, and at the Mazagon Bunder.

About 100 Tons Teak Board and Scantlings of various sizes, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainwares, first-class Pianos, one by Soundy & Co., and the other by Collard & Collard, a medium sized Billiard Table, Saddles and Bridles, Plants, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Middle Colaba the handsome Household Furniture, Pianos, Billiard Table, &c., the property of Frank Chalk, Esq., changing his residence.

Further particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF SEVERAL LOTS OF HILLY AND BATTY GROUND AT SEWREE.

Under instructions from the Trustees to the Estate of Messrs P. & D. F. Cama and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 1st December 1874, at 1 P.M., without reserve, the following lots of Ground :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot No. | 1 | 3545 square yards, | Hilly Ground. |
| „ | 2 | 1444 „ | „ |
| „ | 3 | 899 „ | Batty Fcilds. |
| „ | 4 | 3692 „ | suitable for Building. |
| „ | 5 | 128 „ | Batty Fields. |
| „ | 6 | 990 „ | suitable for Building. |

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th November 1874.

LEA AND PERRINS
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Venders* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT,
Under the Patronage and in the presence of
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART, C.S.I.

THE PANORAMA AND DIORAMA OF THE AMERICAN WAR,

Now performing to Crowded Houses at the Grant Road Theatre.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 3 0 | Pit..... As. 8
Stalls..... „ 1 8 |
Family Tickets admitting Five to Dress Circle Rs. 10.
Children Half Price to Dress Circle and Stalls.
DESCRIPTIVE LECTURER.....Mr. J. O'BRIEN.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.
Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 21,
GRAND ILLUMINATED MATINEE
FOR CONVENIENCE OF FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.
Dress Circle for Children and Servants in Charge Re. 1.
Lower portion of the House, Annas 8.
Doors Open 2-30. Performance 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The HORSE SHOW and CATTLE FAIR at ROONDLA, in the Bhownuggur State, will take place on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th January.

H. L. NUTT, Captain.

Bhownuggur, 16th November 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. KONG SVERRE, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and co-nersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the Italian Steam-ship INDIA, Captain DORDO, arrived in the Harbour yesterday, are hereby requested to SEND the BILLS of LADING for Countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any), and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, without delay.

All Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th November 1874.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.—The Sale by Public Auction of the Mill and premises known as the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mill, belonging to the Estate of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar, deceased, advertised to take place TO-MORROW, is POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M.

FLETCHER & SMITH,
Solicitors for the Receiver.

Bombay, 18th November 1874.

NANA SAHIB! NANA SAHIB!! NANA SAHIB!!!

FOR SALE, at JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, Photographs of Nana Sahib.

Price 1 Rupee per Copy.

WANTED.—A PLEASURE YACHT. Any Owner who may wish to part with. Apply for full particulars to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

In the GOODS of OMAR NOOR MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Cutchee Memon, deceased.

HAJEE ESSACK HAJEE ABDOOLA ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Applicant for grant to him of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the abovenamed Deceased. All persons concerned or interested therein are hereby apprized.—Dated this 18th day of November 1874.

CRAWFORD & BOEYTEN,
Applicant's Proctors.

TENDERS FOR LANDING, &c.—THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, INVITE TENDERS for LANDING, CARTING and STORING all Consignments of COAL, that may arrive in Harbour during the year 1875, and for Landing and Carting all other Goods to arrive during the same period. Forms of Tender and Schedule of conditions can be obtained, free of charge, at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Landing, &c.," and addressed to the Undersigned will be received up to noon, of the 5th day of December next. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer.

Bombay, 18th November 1874.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, from persons willing to SUPPLY SHIP TONNAGE for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta of about 100 Tons of Amendvelee COIR, in the same time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

2. The Tenders must specify the rate per Ton of 4 Candies or 7 cwt. Thousand Two Hundred and Forty (2400) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3. The Coir will be placed on board in Bundles, which must be properly coated outside and delivered at Calcutta in the good order and condition according to weight.

4. The Master of the Vessel or authorized Agent for the owner of the Vessel will be required to receive the Coir on board and the Bundles counted, and to sign the Bill of Lading or such other documents as may be needed with the Loading of the Articles as the Collector of South Canara may require of him.

5. The Freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the Delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter parties and Bills of Lading and Commission to be taken will be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

7. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Supe intendent's Office, Bombay, 17th Nov. 1874.

NOTICE.—Subject in all respects to the NEW RULES of the Bombay Government for the export of SALT, the Dewan of Travancore will RECEIVE TENDERS until the evening of the 30th November 1874, for the supply of 1,00,00 Indian Maunds of Bombay Salt, for the use of the Travancore Government.

1. The Tenders will be opened at the Huzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum, at 12 o'Clock on the forenoon of the 1st December 1874, when the Tenderers or their only appointed Agents are required to be present.

2. The Tenders may be for any quantity not exceeding the above figure, and shall be deliverable at the Bank-hall in the following proportions :—

70,000 Indian Maunds at Alleppy
30,000 Indian Maunds at Monumbum.

3. Delivery to commence soon after contract and to be completed by the end of April 1875.

4. The Salt will be received, as delivered, by weight at 82½ English pounds to an Indian Maund.

5. The Salt will be received, as delivered, by weight at 82½ English pounds to an Indian Maund.

6. Allowance for wastage up to 10 per cent. will be made as hitherto, and this allowance with the contract price (which of course is to include duty and all other charges) will be paid as each shipment is delivered at the Government store houses.

7. The contractor will be required, before receiving payment, to produce correct and detail accounts of *additional* charges incurred under the new rules of the Bombay Government, such as cost of bags, in-urance fees, and the like.

8. The Tenders should state the terms distinctly, the rate per 100 Indian Maunds being given in words as well as in figures, and should be superscribed "Tenders for Bombay Salt."

9. Satisfactory security will be expected for the fulfilment of the contract or a deposit of 5 Rupees per 100 Maunds.

10. It must be clearly understood that the Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received, without assigning any reason for doing so.

11. Any further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned or to the Commercial Agent at Alleppey.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI, DEWAN.

Huzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 3rd November 1874.

DENTISTRY.—DR. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, may be CONSULTED at his Dentistry in No. 5, CHURCH GATE PORT.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Vulcanite, or Celluloid Plates.

FINE ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER, for removing acidity of the mouth and strengthening the weak gums and loose teeth, prepared by Messrs. Burgoine, Burbidges & Co., Druggists of London, and packed in patent capsuled bottles after the formula of Dr. C. F. Khory, Surgeon Dentist, may be had at No. 5 Church Gate Street, Fort. Price per bottle One Rupee; per dozen bottles Rs 10.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Roomy Carriage, Harness, and Pair of Australians, together or separately.—A Four wheeled Dog-Cart with Hood. Apply, 18, Marine Lines.

LOST, a GOLD HUNTING WATCH by Mc. Cabe, No. 42770. Whoever brings, the same or gives information for its recovery to RUGHABALLY ALLYBUZA at Chinch Bunder, 2nd Row, No. 13, will receive a Reward of Rs. 25.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

BOMBAY :
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

## "NOTICE OF REMOVAL."

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, &C.,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out stations, that she has REMOVED *the whole* of her Establishment from Byculla to the Fort,

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,
(*Recently "Government Telegraph Office."*)

MRS. LAKE hopes to receive the support of the Ladies of Bombay, &c., and trust that by her care, attention, and moderate charges, those who have so kindly patronized her for the *twenty-three* years at Byculla, will continue their favors in the Fort.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE."
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STEET, FORT.
BOMBAY, 28TH OCTOBER 1874.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Spectacles with Case | Rs. 30 | Gold Eyeglasses | Rs 35 |
| Steel Spectacles with Case | „ 16 | Steel Eyeglasses | „ 16 |

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

## NOTICES.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS certain persons publicly advertise themselves as the "APPOINTED AGENTS of Messrs. J. BROADWOOD and SONS, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS," the Undersigned are directed to state that such persons have not any authority to so advertise themselves, and further, that Messrs. J. BROADWOOD and SONS have no APPOINTED AGENTS in India or elsewhere.

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Bombay Musical Depot.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S
GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table | Rs. 105 |
| No. 1 | Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases | „ 95 |
| No. 2 | Machine, on Polished Table | „ 90 |
| No. 2 | Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Cases | „ 85 |
| No. 2 | Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. | „ 135 |
| No. 1 | Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do. | „ 135 |
| No. 1 | Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. | „ 140 |
| No. 1 | Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished | „ 165 |
| No. 6 | Machine, for heavy Cloth Work | „ 115 |
| No. 6 | Machine, for heavy Leather Work | „ 115 |
| | Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90. | |
| | Cotton manufacturers, Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen | „ 2 |
| | Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours | „ 9 |

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED.
PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all disease of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are
EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE, OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

*FOR SALE BY ALL PERFUMERS AND DRUGGISTS.*

*UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.*

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR

…E.

…EMBER.

…ally unaltered…essage reporting …dy, probable sales …,000. The American …s again heavy—30,000 bales … Great Britian equally so, …nging the totals from the begin…tember up to 1,033,000 bales receipts, …,000 exports to the U. K., as against …,000 and 248,000 bales respectively, for the same period last year. The excess thus shown cannot of course be accepted as indicating an increase to the same extent over last year's crop, but so long as there is no sign of falling off in the supplies, there is every reason to believe in an out-turn at least equal to last year, and with that possibility in view prices are unquestionably over their legitimate level.

Yesterday's Manchester Market was reported somewhat better as regards enquiry, but prices were unchanged, buyers showing no disposition to anticipate any advance, and it is evident, that in the manufactured article as in the raw staple, extreme caution is likely to rule the market until the question of the American crop becomes more clearly defined.

Reuter's statement of the shipments of Goods from England to the East, during the past fortnight, shows very moderate supplies for Bombay, but the Calcutta figures are again large; at the same time, the operations of a fortnight are not sufficient to go upon, for an average, as the next week, might give an entirely different aspect to the figures.

There is nothing new in this morning's advices respecting the London Money Market; Consols are still quoted at 93¾, French Rentes have declined to 98, and Bar Silver is again given at 58d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues to show an upward tendency, and the few transactions reported to-day, show a further advance of 1/16d. per rupee. Of ready paper, the amount offering is still very small, nor is there much doing for forward delivery, buyers and sellers alike holding off, pending news of the biddings for the Council drafts. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | ... | 1s. 10 3/8d. per rupee. |
| Ditto 6 months' sight | is | 10¾d. ,, |
| Credits ditto | do. | 1s. 11d. ,, |
| Documents ditto | do. | 1s. 11 1/16d. ,, |

On Calcutta, rates in the absence of business are still nominal. GOVERNMENT PAPER is very dull at about yesterday's quotations.

The SHARE MARKET is again quieter, for everything except Bank of Bombays' second issue which have advanced one per cent. Spinning Shares are dull, at in most instances, a slight decline. Business in COTTON is restricted by the advance in exchange which dealers decline to meet by any concession in price, and to-day's purchases on European account have been small. Ready Cotton is very sparingly dealt in, and for new forward delivery there are also fewer buyers, the only transaction of any moment which has transpired being in Ginned Broach March delivery half pressed at Rs. 208 per candy.

FREIGHTS are steady for forward shipment at unaltered rates, but for ready steamers a slight decline has taken place £2 2 6 being now obtainable.

PIECE GOODS are quieter, partly owing to a less active demand from up-country, and in some measure also to greater firmness on the part of holders who as a rule are asking a slight advance.

### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nomi. value psh. | paid up. | Last divi-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 90 xd |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 12 pct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,420 |
| 19,000 | 500 | all | 12p.ct | Do of Bombay New | 732 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 375 | 12p.ct | Do 2nd Res. Issue | 630 |
| 6,25 | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,300nom |
| 10,000 | 25* | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China | 500 |
| 40,000 | 281 | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 400 nl |
| 10,000 | 200 | all | 5 pct. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 175 |
| 1,000 | 250 | 125 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of Indi. | 110xd |
| 40,000 | 25. | al | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 515 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6,000 | 6,000 | all | Rs. 60 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,340 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | Nil. | Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 145 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 20p.c. | Mazagon Land | 1,450 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | 15p.c. | Fort Canning Land Company, Limited | 315 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £20 | 21 9-20 | p.c | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock |
| ..... | £20 | 10 9-16 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares |
| ..... | £20 | 13 1-20 | do. | Ditto |
| ..... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. |
| ..... | £18 | 19 3-4 | do. | Do. New Shares |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62 | 1,250 | all | 150* | Alexandra Spinning | 1,505 |
| 800 | 3,000 | all | 200 | Alliance Spinning | 3,765 |
| 800 | 3,000 | all | ... | Bhowanggur M. & P. Co. | 2,000 |
| 999 | 1,000 | all | 200p.c | Bombay United | 1,335 |
| 1,400 | 150 | 150 | 10* | Broach Mills | 200 |
| 900 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Colaba Spinning | 1,065 |
| 2,740 | 1,000 | all | 100p.c | Dhurumsey Spinning | 1,680 |
| 1,200 | 1,250 | all | 125p.c | Fleming S. W. Co. | 1,205 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 115p.c | Great Eastern | 1,485 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | ... | Hindustan S. W. Co. | 1,285 |
| 710 | 1,000 | all | 110p.c | Jewraj Balloo Mills | 1,300 |
| 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | Khandeish Spinning | 1,250 |
| 300 | 1,250 | 1,000 | ... | Madras Spinning | 1,400 |
| 250 | 1,000 | 550 | 65 p.c | Madras U. Spinning | 1,175 |
| 1,700 | 1,000 | all | ... | Manockji Petit's | 1,410 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 200p.c | Morarjee Spinning | 1,370 |
| 4,000 | 615 | al | 340* | Oriental | 805 |
| 600 | 1,250 | 200 | ... | Prince of Wales Spinning | 290 |
| 707 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150p.c | Sooneerdas Spinning | 1,475 |
| 800 | 1,000 | 250 | 315p.c | Do. do. 1/4 share | 410 |

* Per share for the half-year.

### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | Date of Divdn. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 25 | 19½ | ... | Bank of China | 1 |
| ..... | ... | ... | ... | East India Bank | 1 |
| ..... | 200 | 13 | Feb. '07 | Indian Peninsula | 1 |

### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 14th November 1874.
Open 428½ Miles.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Coaching | 32,930 0 0 |
| Merchandize | 38,032 0 0 |
| Telegraph | 500 0 0 |
| Total Rs. | 71,462 0 0 |

Corresponding week in November 1873.
Open 411¾ Miles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coaching | 48,016 0 0 |
| Merchandize | 54,952 0 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 559 0 0 |
| Earth Trains | 475 0 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,04,022 0 0 |
| Decrease Rs. | 32,560 0 0 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP BEVELAW, 1,034 tons, Captain T. Byrne, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE following is the list of Passengers arrived by the Italian Mail Steamer India, Captain Dodero, from Genoa, yesterday afternoon :—

From Genoa—Colonel and Mrs B Cuschman and 2 children. Mr W Hunt. Mr Liantier, Colonel and Mrs Nixon and one child. Mr Rees, Mr and Mrs Grateer, Mr Spankar Pandurang, Mr Dossabhoy Pestonjee, Mr James Jardine, Mr Jahier, Colonel and Mrs Macpherson and one child, Mr Meiffre, Col Nixon and ayah, Col Cuschman's servant.
From Naples—Mr Carlo Trepi.
From Port Said Mr Gumi Borgiri.
From Suez—Mr Fornaro.

THE P. AND O. Co's S.S. TENEDAY, 1,671 tons, Captain S. H. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, (October 30th,) via the Canal, with English Mail, and the following cargo :—1,575 packages cotton piece goods, 2 packages machinery, 4 cases perfumery, 244 bundles iron, 50 hogsheads beer, 386 packages wine, 138 bales twist, 25 packages cheese, 33 packages paper, 630 bundles steel iron, 7 cases boats, 18 kegs shot, 214 barrels copperas, 100 cases gin, 125 kegs nails, 55 kegs redlead, 543 tons coal, 9 cases saffron, 7 boxes specie, 1,404 packages merchandize, 40 barrels flour 47 packages gum, 266 packages benzoine, 12 bales gunnies, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. MALACCA, 1,044 tons, Captain S. D. Shallard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (October 23rd), calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle, with China mail, bringing Mr. G. West, and one hundred and eight deck passengers, and the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—8 boxes gold, 2 boxes specie, 54 packages tea, 7 boxes white copper, 257 boxes glass candles, 506 packages silk, 72 cases paper, 29 cases wax, 2 tubs dry fruit, 63 boxes silk piece goods, 2 boxes fans, 76 cases cassia, 490 boxes preserves, 8 cases picture glass, 125 packages goods, 2 boxes fake pearls, 20 cases China roots, 98 rolls matting, 59 bags old nails, 17 cases glass beads, 26 packages China ware, 17 bags old copper, 10 boxes vermillion, 2 boxes tin leaves, 5 cases yellow arsenic, and 20 boxes umbrellas. From Singapore.—54 cases [illegible] 10 chests silk, 1 slab tin, 20 packages coffee, packages sundries, 1 box preserves, 100 bags rice, 1 case boots, 1 case medicine, 3 packages spices, 27 packages China ware, and 21 pieces ivory.

### ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Malacca (s) | Shallard | Shanghai, Oct 23. |
| | Teheran (s) | Johnson | London, Oct 30. |
| | India(s) | Dodero | Genoa, Oct 24. |
| | Bellona (s) | Rhodes | Calcutta, Nov 6. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | H. M. S. Euphrates. | Irvine | England. |
| | Rajpoot | Andrew | Colombo. |
| | Antrim | Prendergast | Kurrachee. |
| | Mercia | Gibson | Mauritius. |

The Ship Bavelaw, Byrne, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
14 Sir J. Lawrence(s)...G. Baldwin ...Chandbally, Nov 13.
Meinam (s) .....Moreau .....Galle, Nov 6.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
14 Arcot(s)..... ..... .....
Curlew (s)..... ..... .....
Choice ..... ..... .....
Asiana ..... ..... .....

### MADRAS.

Nov.
ARRIVAL.
14 Derwentwater..... ..... London.

### ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 7 Pehlwan ss Nacoda from Bombay
Oct. 25 Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, from Maccalla.
27 Vulture H. M. G. Boat., Brooke, from Zanzibar.
28 Godavery, ss, Mortemord, from Mauritius.
31 Euphrates, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
Novr. 3 Burmese, ss, Luck, from Colombo.
4 Ceylon, ss, Hector, from Venice.
4 Js. C. Stevenson, ss, Bell, from London.
4 Surat, ss, Burne, from London.
5 Ly-ee-moon, ss, Stevens, from London.
5 Malabar H. M. I. T. S., from Suez.
5 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from London
5 City of Cambridge, ss, Henderson, from Liverpool.
5 Clive ss, Bint, from Calcutta.
6 Thibet, ss, Eastly, from London.
7 Sindh, ss, Rapatel, from Marseilles.
8 Arabia, ss, Cabours, from Bombay.
8 Orchis, ss, Lucas, from Calcutta.
9 Khiva, ss, Gaby, from Calcutta.
9 Venetia, ss, Angove, from Bombay.
9 Banca, ss, Reynold, from London.
10 Frolic, hip, Bush, from Liverpool.
10 India ss, Dodero, from Genova.
10 Bewick, ss, Ward, from Cocoanada.
11 Yrurac Bat, ss Munitiy, from Liverpool.
11 Teheran, ss, Johnson, from Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Novr.
4 Ceylon, ss, Hector, to Bombay.
5 Burmese, ss, Luck, to London.
5 Surat, ss, Burne, to Calcutta.
5 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Bombay.
5 City of Cambridge, ss, Henderson, to Calcutta.
6 Euphrates, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.
6 Js. C. Stevenson, ss, Bell, to Bombay.
6 Ly-ee-moon, ss, Stevens, to China.
Malabar H. M. I. T. S., to Bombay.
6 Clive, ss, Bint, to London.
6 Thibet, ss, Eastly, to Bombay.
8 Sindh, ss, Rapatel, to China.
9 Godavery, ss, Mortemord, to Mauritius.
9 Arabia, ss, Cabours, to Geneva.
9 Orchis, ss, Lucas, to Calcutta.
9 Khiva, ss, Gaby, to Suez.
9 Venetia, ss, Angove, to Bombay.
10 Banca, ss, Reynold, to Singapore.
10 India, ss, Dodero, to Bombay.
11 Bewick, ss, Ward, to Venice.
11 Teheran, ss, Johnson, to Bombay.

### VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, from Maccalla.
Vulture H. M. G Boat, Brooke, from Zanzibar.
Frolic, ship, Bush, from Liverpool.
Yrurac Bat, ss, Munitiy, from Liverpool.

### STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 18th November, 7-25 A.M.—French Mail steamer Irrawaddy from China arrived.

GALLE, 18th, 12-10 P.M.—Mail Steamer Ceylon from Bombay arrived.

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—18TH NOVEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 18th November, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 50 minutes.
Via Suez, 18th November, 1-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 33 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 18th November, 10-4 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 2 minutes.
Via Suez, 18th November, 11-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 29 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 18th November, 5-30 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 40 minutes

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 18th November, 4-30 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 59 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 17th to 8 P.M. of the 18th November is as follows :—

| | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 2 18 | 0 5 |
| ,, Galle | 1 8 | 0 40 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 2 15 | 0 5 |
| ,, Madras | 0 18 | 0 2 |

### DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marian Moore, 39 cwts deer horn, Fazul Mamad Dama ; 100 bales cotton, Tajpall Maljee.
Muriel s, 25 cwts coir yarn, Govindjee Indirjee ; 26 bales wool, Jewraj Dewjee ; 25 bales wool, Fazul Mamed Dama ; 45 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee ; 60 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart and Co ; 15 cases cardamums, Ruttonsee Gokuldass ; 28 bales wool, Corsey Khetsey ; 115 bales cotton, Motilall Rathee ; 16 bales wool, Abdoola Moosanee.
Parana s, 57 cargoe hides and skins, P Ezuljee ; 30 bales wool, Damodhur Heerjee ; 140 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 101 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 30 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondeerjee ; 40 bales cotton, Motilall Rathi ; 45 bales cotton, Becherdass Manchund ; 48 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha ; 10 bales cotton, Curumsey Pyrejee ; 87 bales cotton, Soondeerdass Mooljee ; 80 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee & Co.
Timor s, 125 cwts ambahuldee, and 125 cwts myrabolams, Mocrally Nathoo.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s, 20 cwts deer horns, and 9 cwts fishmaws, Mahomed Allana ; 41 bales wool, P and O Co ; 90 pieces E teeth, Rawchund Amoolnack ; 41 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 4 bales hides, and 5 bundles E teeth, Abdoolrymon Ahmed ; 4 cases fishmaws, L J Botteeboye ; 162 lbs T shells, Ruzubally Alibuzs.

FOR ODESSA.

Dido s, 300 bales cotton, Gudhum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido s, 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co ; 200 bales cotton, A. Trading & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cathay s, 60 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL SIR LEWIS PELLY, K. C. S. I., Staff Corps, Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure.

CAPTAIN A. H. TURNER, Bengal Staff Corps, Surgeon R. T. Wright, Bengal Medical Establishment, and Conductor G. Palmer, Bengal Ordnance Department, are allowed to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate, under the Fulough Regulations of 1865, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted them by the Government of their own Presidency.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 14.

Saunder, Major, Bengal 3rd Punjaub Infantry, on leave, from Kohat.

NOVEMBER 17.

Addison, Lieut, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
White, Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

NOVEMBER 18.

Hayward, Lieut, Bengal 6th Regt, on Med Cert., from Sialkot.
O'Brien, Surg Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Hill, Lieut, 108th Regt, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 17.

Browne, Colonel, Bengal 109th Regt, to join, to Dinapore.
Macleod, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Walker, Colonel, Political Dept, to rejoin, to Baroda.

NOVEMBER 18.

Addison, Lieut, Royal Artillery, from leave, to Kirkee.
White, Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Saunder, Major, Bengal 3rd Punjaub Infantry, on leave, to Kohat.
O'Brien, Surgeon Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, to Lucknow.

## HIGH COURT—19TH NOVEMBER.

[Before the Honourable the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Special Cases from the Small Causes Court.

26,530-73—Fletcher and Smith—Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co. v. William Cooper and others—Jefferson and Payne.
26,798-73—Fletcher and Smith—Wittoba Luxumon v Gungabai—Jefferson and Payne.

Appeals for hearing.

748-72—Hearn and Cleveland—Khalnckbina Khulphanbhoy v Poondlick Narayen and others—G J Mody.
54-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Khalnckbina Khulphanbhoy v Madhowrao Dinanath—G J Mody.
665-72—Fletcher and Smith—Chintoba Purshotum v Narayen Suckharam—Mr Fletcher.
107-73—Jeffer on and Payne—Rustomjee Pestonjee Bexter v Pallonjee Pestonjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
Indian Company's Act and in the matter of the Bombay and Katiawar Financial Association, Limited—Trimbuck Ramchunder v Bhugwandass Soondeerjee.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

For Judgment.

719-71—J C Cama Venayeckrao Gunputrao v Mohunlall Keeswaram—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

LONG CAUSES.

235-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ghellabhoy Hemchund v Hurgopal Premsookdas—Shapurji and Thackurdas—Part heard.
428-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Munjee Khetsey v Morarjee Velljee—Chalk and Turner—Part heard.
241-74—Chalk and Turner—Morarjee Velljee and others v Munjee Khetsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
164-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parvalbai &c. v. Lallbhoy Vullubhoy and another—Fletcher and Smith.
172 74—Fletcher and Smith—Dossabhoy Hormusjee v Pestonjee Eduljee Gunder—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
436-73—Tyabji and Sayani—Bhaskar Bhawoo v Jamsetjee Nowrojee and others—K. Morojee.
130-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald v Peerbhoy Damjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferson and Payne.
490-73—Fletcher and Smith—Kenjee Meghjee v Veerjee Mowjee and another—Crawford and Bovey.
633-73—In person—Godaram Oomjee and another v Nazrayen Chunlaa Land—In person—Settled.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN, at 12 o'clock.]

LONG CAUSES.

304-73—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Nuthmull Gordhundass v Guneshunda s Jeyzoolal ass.
671-73—A Framjee—D ohutdass Raivadass v Godlaibai widow—Venayeckrao Hurrychand.
377-73—M H Kh an Bahadoor widow v Meghjee Ibramjee and another—K Morojee.
815-73—K Morojee—Duttoobhoy Ebrahim v Cassum Hajee Khan Mahomed and another—M H Khan.
256-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Damjee Valloo and another—No appearance.
250-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Khimjee Haveldass—No appearance.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | Mail: closes. | | After packet |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | Nov. 23 | 6-30 P.M. | ... | 7 P.M. |
| Kurrachee | ,, 20 | 11 A.M. | ... | 12 A.M. |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee | ,, 20 | 11 A.M. | ... | 12 A.M. |
| Australian | Dec. 12 | 3-30 P.M. | ... | No after packet |
| China | ,, 1 | 3-30 P.M. | ... | 7 P.M. |
| Mauritius and Reunion | ,, 23 | 6-30 P.M. | ... | 7 P.M. |
| Zanzibar, &c. | ,, 23 | 6-30 P.M. | ... | 7 P.M. |

### OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday till further notice.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 8 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

### DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice :—

| MAILS. | At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c. | At General Post Office. After-Packet. | At Branch Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway. | 8 A.M. | 9-30 A.M. | 7-30 A.M. |
| For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Sevour, Deccan, and S. M. Country. | 12 NOON. | 12-30 P.M. | 0-30 A.M. |
| For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona. | 5 A.M. | 5-30 A.M. | 5 P.M. of previous day. |
| For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guserat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch. | 4 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 5 P.M. of previous day. |
| For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoorie, and Ratnaghery. | 6 A.M. | ..... | 5 P.M. of previous day. |

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KHAREGOT—November 18th, at Dhobitalao, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Nanabhoy Nusserwanjee Kharegot, of a daughter.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOPER—November 13th, at Royd Street, Calcutta, the wife of Frederick Candler Cooper, of a son.
MORRIS—November 4th, at Nursapore, Godavery District, the wife of Captain C. C. Morris, 8th Light Cavalry, Assistant Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.
WYLLIE—November 1st, at Larsiegah, Cachar, the wife of H. S. Wyllie, Esq., of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


# The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1874.


THE chief topic in Bombay yesterday was the Market Department frauds, and the different "fors" and "againsts" of the whole case were discussed with a fervour which, we are afraid, distinguishes our citizens only when they imagine their pockets or appetites to be in danger. The share of Mr. Higgins in the transactions of Jemadar Ulee and his associates was a subject on which a number of conflicting opinions were expressed. So far as we can learn, Mr. Higgins' complicity in the frauds has not been discovered, and there are many who, like Dr. Hewlett, believe him to have been more sinned against than sinning. We stated yesterday that Mr. Webb, the superintendent in charge of the Bandora slaughterhouses is Mr. Higgins' father-in law. This, we are assured, is not the case, and of course this is an important point in favour of Mr. Higgins, for he cannot now be suspected of malpractices in conjunction with relations. We are inclined to believe that Mr. Higgins has been the unfortunate victim of a well laid scheme of which he knew nothing. The chief complaint against him must be that he did not discover what was going on under his eyes. He received innumerable complaints that *zoolum* was regularly being inflicted by the market peons, and that their conduct was the common gossip of the bazaar; but in some blind infatuated way he put the complaints aside, and went on believing that no harm could come from Jemadar Ulee, because Jemadar Ulee had said so. The blunder of judgment must amount to a calamity for Mr. Higgins, who has been a steady hard-working servant of the Municipality for a number of years.

As yet it is impossible to describe the exact *modus operandi* which was followed by the exacters of black-mail at Bandora. Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner, believes that the peons there were not in the habit of levying black-mail for permitting diseased animals to enter the enclosures sacred to sound animals. He thinks that what they did was to extort money from people by threatening that if they did not pay them a certain sum of money they would prevent sound cattle from being passed as such. We should prefer to coincide with this opinion, because nothing can be more repugnant to our feelings than to suppose that one effect of the system of bribery was to fill the Bombay markets with sickly and diseased meat. At the same time, though it is true that the admission of an unmistakably diseased animal to the shambles might have been the means of discovering the whole system of frauds, inasmuch as Mr. Pedder and Dr. Weir go to the markets from time to time, and examine the food exposed for sale, it is difficult to believe that ignorant men who had set their hearts upon making money by cheating would be very particular whether they made it in respect of diseased animals or sound ones. Moreover, when once these public officers had received bribes from owners of sound animals, we imagine they could scarcely refuse to accept bribes from the same persons if they brought unsound ones. As a matter of fact the meat seized at the Carnac Bunder and examined by Dr. Weir showed that among a comparatively small number of carcasses at least one was diseased, two or three were those of sheep or goats which had been killed in various advanced stages of pregnancy, and all were poor and sickly, and "undesirable" as food in large public markets where servants do not as a rule choose to see the difference between "undesirable" and desirable food, if by their temporary blindness they can pocket a few annas belonging to their masters. It is said that in Bombay there is a large demand for impoverished animal food among people who cannot afford to purchase the better qualities. This may be true enough, but we confess we should like to see one market kept for undesirable food and another for good food; for, so long as a large supply of barely wholesome food is set down in all our public markets among a small proportion of sound and nutritious food, there is a considerable fear that when we pay for the best meat we do not always get it. By all means let there be a market for undoubtedly good meat and another for barely eatable meat. It is a pity that expensive public buildings like our markets should become emporiums for masses of food which our Chief Health Officer certainly damns with the faintest possible praise.

In our article yesterday we frequently alluded to the Health Department when we should have said the Market Department. Dr. Hewlett took charge of the Health Department in 1865, and resigned it to Dr. Weir on the 13th October 1873. During the gallant Doctor's period of office the markets were directly under his charge, and members of the late Bench of Justices will regretfully remember how, year after year, in his annual reports, he used to "gush" in superlatives over their excellence and the zeal and skill of Mr. Higgins, their Superintendent. But, when he resigned, Mr. Pedder thought it advisable to take the control of the Market Department directly into his own hands. Since Dr. Weir's assumption of the duties of Health Officer, he has had nothing to do with the Markets, except casually; and therefore, when we remarked yesterday that the "Health Department is rotten almost from top to bottom," we should have been technically correct if we had said the "Market Department." But, Health Department or Market Department, the public are sufferers all the same by a system which (to give it an era) began about the commencement of the reign of Dr. Hewlett and terminated shortly after he had unwittingly be queathed it to the Municipal Commissioner. At the same time they may be thankful that Mr. Pedder thought it advisable to take control of the markets into his own hands; for, had he not, they would not for many a day to come have heard of the pleasant sight which greeted lovers of honesty and justice in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, when in one room a solemn conclave of police and Municipal representatives discussed their future campaign against the fraudulent Market officers, while packed on the galleries around the staircase swarmed a host of natives, some of whom were prisoners, but the majority, persons who are now good enough to come forward with evidence against Jemadar Ullee and his black-mailing confederacy.

THE recent occurrence at Baroda is likely to bring into prominence the somewhat disputed question as to whether diamond dust is a deadly poison or not. The following information, which is chiefly extracted from works on medical jurisprudence, will be found interesting. Dr. Norman Chevers remarks that a belief in the deadly potency of diamond powder existed long ago in Europe and still exists in India. It is considered that this substance constituted the Powder of Succession of the Italian poisoners Benvenuto Cellino relates that an attempt was made to poison him, when in prison at Rome, by giving him pounded diamond in his food, and that he escaped in consequence of the accomplice reserving the valuable diamond for himself, and substituting powdered glass. He adds that the diamond acts by perforating the intestines, and that it was not to produce its effect for four or five months. It was one of the seven poisons used to kill Sir Thomas Overbury. Todd mentions that, when Ajmeer was invested by De Boigne, the Rajput Governor Dumraj swallowed diamond powder in order to commit suicide. Chevers mentions several stories of similar instances at Calcutta, but does not mention one instance of diamond powder being found in any case treated by European doctors. He notices that in the ancient drama of Kalidasa the diamond is alluded to as a poison, and he quotes a native doctor as surmising that the idea of the diamond being a deadly poison may be the result of the similarity of sound of the words meaning diamond and poison in the Urdu language.

Pounded glass operates mechanically in the same way as diamond dust by ulcerating the inside, and, being so much cheaper, is more often resorted to for the purposes of suicide and murder. But, in most cases, it is not taken in sufficient quantity by the would-be suicide: if a murder is intended, the poisoner would probably give a larger dose than he would treat himself to: in consequence, the recipient guesses that something is the matter, calls in a doctor or takes some castor oil, and the irritation of the stomach is thus relieved. Sometimes inflammation supervenes; the effect is in proportion to the quantity, size, and sharpness of the fragments. Strange to relate, it seems to have been a somewhat common practice for drunken braggarts in England at one time to end their debauches by eating the empty glass or bottle; and both Chevers and Taylor quote instances of this ridiculous and dangerous absurdity. Dr. R. Haines has published a Bombay case of a Maratha who swallowed even big fragments of glass; strong aperients were applied but the man was ill for above a week. Dr. Taylor observes that there is one kind of glass of which arsenious acid appears to be an ingredient. This is the opal glass; and of course the arsenic in it may act as a strong poison.

From the above authorities, it would appear that neither glass nor diamond can properly be classed as deadly poisons: and that the mechanical irritation which they cause is remarkably subject to treatment. Why then, a reader will ask, should they be so often employed? A legal contributor suggests two causes for this in India. The people still trust to their old notions on the subject, and, even when hoping to effect a murder, do not often stay to enquire enough about details. Dr. Lyon some time ago noticed the extremely bungling manner in which a native does a poisoning; he generally uses arsenic or opium and gives far more than is necessary to effect his purpose. The result is that the symptoms display themselves virulently, medical science is called in; the poisoned man is often cured, police enquiry follows, and the large doses are used as material evidence of the crime. Experience shows that the bungling folly shown in the arrangements of the crime is quite consistent with the wickedness of the criminal. The same remark applies to forgers. Every Magistrate of experience has noticed the extreme carelessness and want of precaution used in the forgery of documents. Crime itself is, after all, only one species of folly.

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

NOT much has been heard lately of the terrible Carnac Bunder stench, but that the subject is not dead but sleeping is proved by the fact that for a week or two past the Works Committee of the Town Council have been exercising themselves sorely over several schemes for the mitigation of the nuisance. We understand that they now look favourably upon Dr. Blaney's dessication scheme, which from the first seemed to be one of the most suitable of the number that were laid before the Municipal Commissioner. They will not, however, commit themselves to the scheme without first submitting it to trial, and all they suggest to the Town Council to do in the meantime is, to order out from England an apparatus for the dessication of night-soil and erect it at Carnac Bunder immediately. If the experiment succeeds a large number of the dessicating machines will be imported and erected throughout the city. Dr. Blaney apprehends that by the introduction of his dessicating scheme, not only will there be a reduction of the nuisances Bombay has at present to submit to, in trying to get rid of her night soil, but she will actually recover a large portion of the outlay upon the scheme by reaping a large sum from the purchase by agriculturist of the manure which will accrue from the process. Let us hope that the indefatigable Dr. will prove no false prophet. Under the pressure which is being put upon the Municipality with regard to the Carnac Bunder nuisance, the Works Committee have also decided to purchase a powerful steam pump, by which the sewage that at present gushes out into the harbour a noisome flood will be thrown into the harbour in less than half the time that is now taken to get rid of it. A feature of this scheme, any credit attaching to which belongs to Mr. Rienzi Walton, we believe, is that the Carnac Bunder sewage is to be dis charged into the harbour when the tide is just about to ebb. The proposal did not pass unanimously, there being several members of the committee who contended that the sewage would simply be driven back again into the Harbour by the returning tide, or diffused over the harbour by the various currents which have already forced themselves on the notice of the promoters of wet docks on the foreshore; but such as it is, it has been sanctioned by the Works. Committee, and the Town Council, and it will be for the Government and the Corporation, to decide whether it is feasible enough to be carried out.

THE fair at Koondla, which is expected to have such a good result by showing what Kattywar is capable of in the matter of producing good specimens of live stock and agricultural produce, will be held on the 15th January and continue till the end of the 18th. It is expected that His Excellency the Governor will attend the show and award the prizes—a proceeding which will doubtless tend to encourage both the promoters of the Exhibition and the exhibitors. Sir Philip Wodehouse's sojourn will probably be a long one, extending to nearly two months. Of course all Kattywar, which appears to be a hot bed for intriguing of a subtle and gross description alike, will be fluttered by the event. When Sir Seymour Fitzgerald visited the Province, the native chieftains spent many lakhs of rupees in vieing with each other to attract his attention, and we suppose they are prepared to repeat the competition for favour when they find Sir Philip Wodehouse among them. Perhaps, however, if His Excellency insisted upon a sort of Spartan simplicity being made an accompaniment of his progress, he would more engage the affections of the people than if he were to contribute by word, desire, or passive indifference to a needless waste of money. A correspondent, writing from Rajcote with a lively recollection of what took place during the late Governor's Kattywar

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## FRESH EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.

LONDON, 18TH NOVEMBER.

Mr. Disraeli has written a letter to Sir Henry Rawlinson the President of the Royal Geographical Society announcing the intention of the Government to organise a new Polar expedition for scientific reasons. The Right Honorable gentleman in his letter demonstrates the importance of encouraging the spirit of maritime enterprise in the English people.

## THE REGRUITING QUESTION.

This morning's Papers, in referring to the withdrawal of Recruits for our Army which has of late been under so much discussion, announce, on authority, that, contrary to reports which have been current, recruiting for the Army is at present most satisfactory and that the number enlisted has been raised and is much in excess of former years. The recruits, though young, are described as of good stamp and above the standard height.

Sir Arthur Phayre has been gazetted Governor of the Mauritius.

The Indian transport "Crocodile" has passed the Suez Canal outward bound for Bombay with reliefs.

LONDON, 17TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quieter but steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5¼d.

In the Manchester Market to-day there has been a good enquiry but business checked by the firmness of holders.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7lbs. Shirtings..... | 7s. |
| 8¼lbs. do. ..... | 8s. 3d. |
| 40's Mule Twist..... | 1s. |
| 3 per cent. Consols, for account..... | 93¼. |
| 5 do. French Rente, 1872..... | 93. |

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—

Malwa, Coromandel Gwalior, Arabia, Venetia Parsee.

Arrivals—Mona, Milford, Lebanon and Sir Charles Napier.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal, Historian.

## THE WRECK AND COLLISION NEAR CALCUTTA.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

CALCUTTA, 18TH NOVEMBER.

The City of Edinburgh, 1,202 tons, with a general cargo, and the French Empire collided and sunk at the Sandheads on the 11th. Only twelve men of both crews have been accounted for as yet.

H. M. S. HART, Captain Royse, arrived at Penang on the 22nd October from Dindings.

CAPTAIN TYLER, R. E., Inspector of Railways in England, is the last candidate mentioned for the new appointment of Public Works Member of Council in India.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith will take the chair at the Calcutta Saint Andrew's Dinner on the 30th November, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice McDonell, V. C., will act as Croupier.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg telegram of the 30th Oct, the Khan of Khokand has informed the Governor-General of Turkestan that the insurrection in his Khanate has been entirely suppressed.

MR. W. CLARK, C.E., late Municipal Engineer, Calcutta, is, we are told, on his way to Madras, to arrange for the drainage of that city. Mr. Clark will, it is understood, return to England *via* Calcutta and Bombay.

THE Achinese at Acheen Proper are, we read, keeping quiet for the present, but are fortifying themselves to the South East of the "Kotta Raish." Teoh, an important pepper State on the East's coast, has accepted the Dutch flag, and is consequently opened for trade.

THE letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Carmichael, the Secretary to the English Channel Steamship Company, announcing the trial trip of the Castalia, was, it is stated, a forgery. The vessel is still at Dover.

THE *Contemporary Review* for November will contain an account of a new scientific discovery by Professor Tyndall. It will also contain the second of Mr. Mathew Arnold's papers, in reply to his critics; and the first of a series of Saxon studies, by Mr. Julian Hawthorne.

LORD LYTTON is a worthy son of his father. He is climbing the diplomatic ladder very fast. He is now Secretary of Legation at Paris; shortly it is understood, he will be ambassador at Constantinople. Sir Henry Elliot, our present representative there, is thought to be hardly strong enough.

AMONG the passengers who arrived yesterday by the Teheran was Earl Camperdown. His Lordship will be, we are told, the guest of His Excellency the Governor during his stay in Bombay. From here His Lordship, we learn, goes to Calcutta and will afterwards make a sporting tour in India. From India His Lordship purposes going to China and Japan.

WE see that Brigadier Sir Charles Brownlow, whose arrival by the Ceylon we reported the other day, is likely to be detained for some days at Allahabad, before proceeding to take up his command at Rawul Pindee. It appears that he missed his footing on boardship, receiving some hurt which he thought little of at the time; though he now finds that he has two ribs broken.

THE Russian exploring party who have surveyed the ground between the North-Western extremity of Lake Aral and the Mertvi Kultuk, or North-Eastern Bay of the Caspian, are back at Orenburg. According to their official telegram to the Government, the Aral is 250ft. above the level of the Caspian, a fact which will greatly facilitate the construction of the contemplated canal.

THE British ship Deva Gungadhur, Capt. Turner, which arrived at Singapore on the 20th ult., from London, reports that on the 10th September, off the Cape of Good Hope, she fell in with the burning Dutch ship Susanna Johanna, Capt, Hoolshoff, and took off the entire crew, 20 in number, who were landed safely at Anjer. The Susanna Johanna was from Newcastle with a cago of coals for Acheen, and the fire arose from spontaneous combustion.

A CONTEMPORARY tells us that Lord Napier was to have left Simla on Tuesday, going first to Nahun, the Rajah of Sirmor, of whose State Nahun is the capital, having promised to show him a tiger and also his great iron foundry. His Excellency will pass on to Umballa through Naraingbur and Ghazadpore, arriving about the 21st instant. Mr. Anderson, Superintending Engineer, Military Works, has placed his house (the best in cantonments) at the disposal of His Excellency and Lady Napier during their stay in Umballa.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—A report is gaining currency that Mr. Gathorne Hardy is not disposed to look with favour upon the system of localization introduced by his predecessor, and that it is in consequence of opposition at the War Office that so much delay has been occasioned in carrying out the recommendations of General M'Dougall's Committee. There is not the slightest foundation for this. It will be found, we believe, that the system will be fully introduced, and then, but not until then, shall we be able to judge as to its merits.

A CHATHAM correspondent writes:—No unnecessary time is being lost in providing the troops with the new Martini-Henry rifle, now that it has been definitely decided that the new weapon is to take the place of the Snider breech-loader. Already a number of the infantry regiments in the south-eastern district have been armed with the new weapon, which is being issued to the remainder of the troops as fast as the rifles are received from the Government factory. The regiments receiving the Martini-Henry rifle undergo a course of instruction in the use of the new weapon to accustom them to its management.

THE *Gazette* of Tuesday (October 27) announces that the Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on Major Reginald William Sartorius, C. M. G., 6th Bengal Cavalry, whose claim to the same has been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for an act of bravery which he performed during the late Ashantee War, as recorded against his name—viz. for having during the attack on Abogoo, on the 17th of January last, removed from under a heavy fire Sergeant-Major Braimah Doctor, a Houssa non-commissioned officer, who was mortally wounded, and placed him under cover.

ONE or two literary announcements of some interest have been made public. The first volume of the long-expected biography of the Prince Consort, on which Mr. Theodore Martin is engaged, will be published shortly. Mr. Kingslake's fifth volume of the "History of the Crimean War," which deals principally with the battle of Inkerman, has, it is stated, been sent to press. The *Academy* says Mr. Gladstone is going to reprint the Homeric papers which he contributed to the *Contemporary Review*. The title of the volume will be "Homer and Egypt: a Contribution towards determining the Place of Homer in Chronology. Reprinted from the *Contemporary Review*, and enlarged."

UMBALLA, the *Pioneer* observes, is already beginning to show signs of a camp of exercise of some kind. The wing of the 36th Regiment, which has hitherto been stationed at Solon, marched in on the 14th, followed by the 37th from Dugshai under Colonel Brown. On the 15th, the head quarters of the 55th came in from Roorkee, and the 11th is expected on the 18th. These, with the troops already stationed at Umballa, will make a fairly large force to manœuvre in the field. We have not as yet heard whether any other regiments are ordered to Umballa. The cavalry and artillery branches, we should think, require some augmentation, considering the mass of infantry that has been got together.

THE London agent of the *New York Herald* has sent to the papers a translation of the correspondence which took place between Count Arnim and the German Foreign Office previous to his arrest. In one of his letters Count Arnim says:—"It may be asserted with certainty that several of these papers would never have been written had not the Imperial Chancellor formed the idea that I was labouring to throw difficulties in the way of his policy, and, for that purpose, had 'conspired' with a person standing in the closest possible relation with the Emperor. These are serious accusations, upon which my reputation has been staked. The papers which I regard as my private property I require for my vindication."

THE *World*, (Oct. 28.)—An illustrious stranger is in our midst unheeded; a short stout man with a closely cropped gray head and a pair of bright twinkling black eyes, called Achille Bazaine, and known by half of his countrymen as the hero, by the other half as the traitor, of Metz. The Marshal is the guest of his country-man, the Count de la Chapelle, a prominent Imperialist, who has been for some time resident in England. There is reason to believe that the Empress Eugenie will pass a couple of the winter months in the immediate vicinity of London, within twenty minutes' drive of Bond-street; a well-known American gentleman having placed his beautiful villa at her Majesty's disposal.

THE chief of Zathi is reported to have been poisoned by one of his Ranis. She had a child lately, but the Thakore suspected it was not his, and the Rani being neglected by him, she, it is said, attempted to get rid of him. The poison was mixed in sweetmeats, part of which the Thakore ate and fell sick. The quantity taken being small he recovered, and after his recovery the remaining sweetmeats he was generously distributed among his people, who soon were seized by vomitting and purging. One of these was the Thakore's own uncle. The Thakore instantly suspected foul play, and set about suspecting a number of persons whom he apprehended. One of the Political Assistants, Mr. Crowley, is at present at the Thakore's state investigating the matter.

LORD AND LADY HOBART arrived at Naidgaum on the 9th instant, when His Lordship received a deputation of Planters from South and South-East Wynaad, who presented a memorial praying that an additional Deputy Collector or European Magistrate may be stationed at Dewallah; and His Excellency promised to give the matter his best consideration on his return to Madras. On the following day His Lordship visited the works of the Alpha Gold Mining Company, and was received by the Directors of the Company, who presented him with an address of welcome, and expressed a hope that the operations of the Company would meet with encouragement and support from the Government. His Lordship in reply thanked them for the welcome accorded him, and while wishing every success to their efforts assured them that they might rely upon him for support as that he delighted in private enterprise. Mr. King, the Geologist, who was present, asserted his belief from scientific and practical experiments, that the Alpha Gold fields were rich in gold, and would, with machinery, turn out 20 ounces to the ton, an estimate considerably in excess of what is stated in the prospectus of the company. Messrs. Vigor, Ryan and Withers, all of whom have had much experience in Australia, declare that Wynaad will yet be proved to produce gold in better quality and in greater yields than any of the best shafts of Australia. After partaking of the bounties of the table, Lord and Lady Hobart witnessed the process of washing the alluvial, and saw the gold taken out. Mr. Withers also washed 15lbs. of crushed quartz out of the Alpha reef, which yielded an average of 15 pennyweights to the ton, and which was worked out and proved by both Mr. King and Mr. Withers.

THAT most Democratic paper, the *Siecle*, attacking the candidature of the Duc de Mouchy in the Oise, is not surprised to find his Grace declaring that the misfortunes which befell Napoleon III. should not cause his benefits to be forgotten. The *Siecle* observes that the Duc de Mouchy, having married the Princess Anna Murat, of course cannot forget the benefits of the Emperor, who supported the whole Murat family, gave the Princess a dowry of 2,000,000f., allowed her 1,000f. a year and several times paid the debts of the gallant Prince Achille. But it is usual for princesses of the blood to have dowries, and the Emperor appears to have paid all this money out of his civil list instead of appealing to the country for it. The *Siecle* is very indiscreet in raking up this matter and laying before the public columns of figures derived from the private papers found in the Tuileries; there will not be persons wanting to remind the Democratic paper of the visits its editor used to pay his Majesty so as to arrange the exact amount of opposition in which he should indulge. The Bonapartist *Gaulois* indulges in a similar exposé at the expense of Prince Napoleon, who recently declined all participation in the acts of the second Empire,—the Mexican expedition, the late war, &c. If this be so, cries the *Gaulois*, restore the 41,365,000f. which you received from the Empire. Then comes an enumeration of the posts filled by the Prince and the emoluments attached to them. As Prince, 2,000,000f. a year; as senator, 30,000 f.; as Councillor of State, 25,000f.; as Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, 5,000f.; as General of Division, 10,000f.; as Governor of Algeria for nine months, 75,000f.; also the Palais Royal and Meudon to inhabit, presents, &c. These figures make a great impression on the public mind, and Jerome Napoleon does seem to have been well paid for a Democratic Prince; but perhaps this was the price which induced him to remain quiet, and not indulge in any more noisy hostility to the Empire than his Corsican speech.

THE *Globe* Oct. 30:—The prevalent idea that the late treaty, executed by Sir Bartle Frere on behalf of Great Britain with the Sultan of Zanzibar, gave the death-blow to the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, seems to have been most erroneous. Only last week we announced the capture of a large slaver off Zanzibar by the boats of her Majesty's ship Rifleman, and now we receive intelligence of another slave-laden dhow being seized by the Vulture at or about the same spot, and a glance at the *London Gazette* from time to time is sufficient to convince one that a very considerable increase of pay is being earned by the officers and men of the ships on the East Indian station in the way of prize money, so frequent are the advertisements of "intended distribution." In the opinion of naval officers who are on the spot, and thus qualified to form a correct opinion, the late treaty is decidedly faulty, and is likely to prove ineffectual in checking the traffic in human flesh. This view is strongly supported by the fact that under the obligations imposed upon him by England, the Sultan of Zanzibar no longer receives a poll tax on each slave. In a word, we have opened up free trade in "a man and a brother," and since this commodity is no longer liable to the levy of any duty, an impetus has been given to the trade, which may at this moment be described as brisk. It is not pleasant to reflect that, while we have put the Sultan to great inconvenience, and reduced his revenue, we have added fresh vigour to the trade against which our attack was made. Naval officers are fully convinced of the necessity for remodelling the present treaty, if the traffic in slaves is to be abolished; and when it is remembered that this very traffic is to them the only source of excitement on a miserable station, not to mention the capture of slavers bringing reward in the way of prize-money, we may rest assured that the conviction is honestly arrived at and is undoubtedly true.

DR. GEORGE BIRDWOOD has the following remarks, in the *Athenæum*, on Mr. Griffiths' admirable copies from the cave paintings of Ajunta:—"Mr. Fergusson, I believe, dates these paintings not later than the seventh century, eighth, if you like to contend for it, but not more modern, and they are certainly untouched. Many of these paintings evidently represent the custard apple (*Annona squamosa*). I cannot think what fruit it can be if not the custard apple; and nothing is more remarkable about these paintings than the skill with which, even under the utmost conventionalisation, the characteristic features of the plants and animals used in the decoration have been rendered. But the custard apple is a native of the Antilles, and is understood to have been first introduced into India by the Portuguese, and accordingly, could not have been known in India before the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries. It is widely cultivated all over India and tropical Asia, and the tropical world, but is never seen wild in India. It grows without any care, "and has on some occasions of famines literally proved the staff of life (Annona) to the natives" (Graham, Catalogue of Bombay Plants), but is never seen wild, and is certainly not indigenous to India. Either, therefore, these Ajunta paintings do not represent custard apples, which, in my eyes, they certainly do, or the custard apple was introduced into India before the eighth or seventh century. Indeed, if the fruit represented on the Muttra carvings, figure C. plate 12, vol. iii, of General Cunningham's Archæological Survey of India Reports, and which has been pointed out to me since I began this letter is, as General Cunningham says, the the custard apple, it must have been known in India in A.D. 1. If, then, these paintings and sculptures represent custard apples, their cultivation must have been introduced into India long before the discovery of America. It is easy to understand this in the case of the cocoa-nut, which is safely borne immeasurable distances by ocean currents, and finds its natural soil on every tropic strand; but is is difficult to understand it in the case of the custard apple. Chinese books may yet prove an immemorial communication between the opposite shores of the Pacific, but it could never have been more than occasional, nor have extended in any probability to the West Indies; and the Atlantic was certainly not crossed by design before Columbus. But if, by any possibility, the custard apple got to India—and tropical Asia—before the discovery of America by Columbus, it is strange that there should be no mention of it in any Greek, Roman or Arabic writer, or any known writer before Van Rheede ('Hortus Malabaricus,' 1678-1763). Chillies and tobacco are also American plants, universally cultivated, and half-wild all over India and tropical Asia, and there are many other plants which by the ordinary observer would be taken to be natives of India, but which really are American, and are supposed to have been introduced by the Portuguese; and it would be most interesting to discover the first mention of them by Indian (native) writers. For years past I have tried to stir up my learned native friends in Bombay to these inquiries, but hitherto with absolute unsuccess. Perhaps the question concerning these exotic Indian products, as now raised in connexion with the Ajunta Cave paintings, may have sufficient interest at last to stimulate their researches.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 30TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Teheran, Commander A. L. Johnson, arrived in harbour at noon yesterday with the English mails of the 30th ult. She left Suez on the 6th at 11 A.M., and Aden on the 11th inst. at 8 P.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr H Dear | Dr and Mrs MacGregor, 2 infants and ayah |
| Colonel Farquharson | Mr T Anderson |
| Reverend C Lewis | Miss C Christian |
| Mr J A Anderson | Lieutenant J S Collins |
| Mr H F Rivay | Lieutenant Hill |
| Mrs Prain, infant, child, and European female servant | Mr and Mrs J Burbage |
| Mr and Mrs Glover, child and ayah | Mr G M Strachan |
| Major and Mrs Coupe 8th th | Mrs Manson's ayah. |

FROM VENICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr W Clerke | Mrs Mayne |
| Colonel and Mrs Bowen | Mr C Vincent |
| Mr F Deedes | Mr S Gowen |
| Surg Major O'Brien | Mr Hutterot |
| Mrs and Miss Prescott | Mr J Murdock. |
| Corp F Bailey | |

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Bohlen | Mr J Schmidt |
| Mr and Mrs Justice Green and European female servant | Mr C Gregory |
| Earl of Camperdown | Mr R Maxwell |
| Mr Dewar | Mr H Badham |
| Mr J R Hart | Mr H Shroff |
| | Mr F Ambridge. |

FROM SUEZ.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Barclay | Mr R H Anderson. |

FROM ADEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain Poole | Sub-Con Humphrey, wife and 2 children. |

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, October 30.)

COUNT ARNIM has been released from prison on bail, owing to ill-health. He is stated to be about to proceed to Nice till the trial takes place.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has concluded his visit to the Duke de Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia in France, and with the Princess arrived in London yesterday. His Royal Highness is about to visit the Earl of Aylesford at Packington Hall, near Birmingham, early in November, accompanied by the Princess.

The German Parliament has been opened by the Emperor, who in his speech laid the various measures about to be introduced to the Senate before the House, and congratulated the Government on their pacific relations with Foreign Powers. The trial of Kullman for the attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck commenced yesterday.

It has been reported that Don Alfonso is about to abandon the cause of Don Carlos, and return to France. Military operations have been at a standstill lately between both parties.

The Committee of Canons in New York are about to make a movement for the suppression of Ritualism in the States.

A series of actions in connection with the Beecher-Tilton scandal are said to be pending which will cause much public excitement.

President Grant has been present at the unveiling of a monument to Abraham Lincoln, at Springfield.

Her Majesty will leave Balmoral early in November, and proceed to Windsor Castle to meet the Empress of Russia.

The health of the Duchess of Edinburgh is now completely restored. The infant prince is also quite well.

The retirement of Mr. Justice Honyman is spoken of in legal circles. It is expected that he will be succeeded in the Common Pleas by Mr. J. W. Huddleston, Q.C.

The Duke of Abercorn is now announced as the new Grand Master of the Freemasons of Ireland.

Lord Leigh has met with a severe injury by being kicked by a pony, but is now recovering.

The grand jury have returned a true bill against Dr. Kenealy for an alleged libel against Mrs. Pittendreigh, one of the witnesses in the Tichborne case.

The murderer of Captain Bird at Aldershott has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged at Winchester.

More accounts of loss of life and disasters at sea, owing to the recent severe gales, have arrived.

A terrible fire has occurred at the cotton mills of Messrs. Haigh and Son, at Over, near Windsford, Cheshire, by which ten lives have been lost, and property to the value of £150,000 has been destroyed.

A new people's park has just been opened at Limerick by the mayor.

No alteration has been made in the Bank rate, which still remains at 4 per cent.

The directors of the Singapore Gas Company, at their recent meeting, declared a dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum.

Marshal Bazaine has arrived in London, and has been visiting Mr. Phillips, a retired Indian Commissioner, at Hampton Wick.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the commandership of the Francis Joseph Order upon Sir Julius Benedict.

The petition against the return of Mr. Brand for Stroud will be tried early next month.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Marchioness of Thomond; Thomas Miller, the poet; the Rev. M. R. Burge, Mad. Ret.; Col. W. Law, Mad. Ret.; Mr. Laird, late M.P. for Birkenhead; Major C. Boyd, 38th Reg.; Col. H. Dixon, late 61st Reg.; Capt. G. Foot, R.A., J.P. for Devon; W. Garforth, Esq., J.P. for Cheshire; Major C. Manners, R.A.; Capt. Scott, late Bo. N. I.; Maj.-Gen. Slade, R.E.; Lady Tylden; John Lillywhite, cricketer; W. Tweedie, Esq.; Marquis O'Neill; H. H. Thomas, Esq., late Bom. C.S.;

## THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct. 30.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 30th October, 1874.

1st Regiment of Life Guards, Sub-Lieutenant William Reginald, Viscount Helmsley resigns his Commission. Dated 31st October, 1874.

Royal Horse Guards, Lieutenant Alfred Mordaunt Egerton to be Captain, vice D. H. R. Wingfield, retired. Dated 19th August, 1874.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Captain Henry V. Brooke retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 31st October, 1874.

Captain Joseph William Fitzgerald, from the 14th Hussars, to be Captain, vice James Dennies, who exchanges. Dated 31st October, 1874.

5th Dragoon Guards, Captain Frederick Ferdinand Burkinyoung retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 31st October, 1874.

3rd Hussars, Sub-Lieutenant Ivar MacIvor to be Lieutenant, dated 11th December 1872, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 19th October, 1872.

First Class Veterinary Surgeon John Baldock, from the 8th Hussars, to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice S. M. Wilson, who exchanges. Dated 31st October, 1874.

8th Hussars, Veterinary Surgeon Stuart Murray Willson, from the 3rd Hussars, to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice J. Baldock, who exchanges. Dated 31st October, 1874.

10th Hussars, Sub-Lieutenant the Honourable James Pearse Napier to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1872.

11th Hussars, Sub-Lieutenant Livingston Thompson to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1872.

12th Lancers, Captain Barry V. Dennehy retires on half-pay. Dated 31st October, 1874.

Lieutenant the Honourable Walter John Stewart to be Captain, vice J. B. Hayes, made Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant of the Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Dated 3rd October, 1874.

14th Hussars, Captain James Dennis, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice J. W. Fitzgerald, who exchanges. Dated 31st October, 1874.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Guy Rotton to be Colonel, vice S. Robinson, who retires on full-pay. Dated 31st October, 1874.

Major Richard Oldfield, on the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 31st October, 1874.

Major Herbert Mark Garrett Purvis to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Rotton promoted. Dated 31st October, 1874.

Captain Henry Colebrook Lewes, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice Purvis, promoted. Dated 31st October, 1874.

Lieutenant Thomas Gaskell to be Captain, vice H. St. J. G. Bowen, deceased. Dated 10th October, 1874.

In consequence of the death of Captain Bowen, on the 27th September, 1874, the promotion of Captain J. Wall is antedated to the 28th September, 1874.

Veterinary Surgeon on probation Walter Boulton Spooner to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Charles John Grey, deceased. Dated 14th February, 1874.

Veterinary Surgeon on probation William Oliver to be Veterinary Surgeon. Dated 11th March, 1874.

Scots Fusilier Guards, Major and Brevet-Colonel William Frederick, Lord Abinger, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel H. F. Hepburn, C. B., retired on half-pay. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Reginald Gipps to be Major, vice Brevet Colonel Lord Abinger. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable Joshua Charles Vannack to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Gipps. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Brigade Depot, Quarter-master Timothy Metcalfe retires on half-pay. Dated 31st October, 1874.

4th Foot, Captain Edward Harrison, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay. Dated 31st October, 1874.

11th Foot, Lieutenant Edward William Scott retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 31st October, 1874.

12th Foot, Lieutenant William Wallace Roderick Onslow retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 31st October, 1874.

14th Foot. The first Christian name of Captain W. W. Haywood is Walter, not William, as stated in the Gazette of the 12th May, 1874.

16th Foot, Major James William Bostock to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel the Honourable A. G. C. Chichester, retired on half-pay. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Captain Charles James Horne to be Major, vice J. W. Bostock. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Lieutenant William Dunscomb Whittuck to be Captain, vice C. J. Horne. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Lieutenant Frederic Robert Bell resigns his Commission. Dated 31st October, 1874.

21st Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Louis Maclean Boddam is superseded for absence without leave. Dated 31st October, 1874.

28th Foot, Lieutenant John Meade Sherrard to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant G. H. Moore-Lane, promoted. Dated 27th June, 1874.

30th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas H. Pakenham retires on half-pay. Dated 31st October, 1874.

40th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Charles Edward Mangles to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th October, 1872.

Sub-Lieutenant Henry Kennett Cavaye to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1874.

43rd Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Francis Hugh Plowden to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th October, 1872.

44th Foot, Lieutenant Arthur J. Roberts to be Captain vice W. A. Wood, deceased. Dated 3rd September, 1874.

Lieutenant Montagu Wynyard to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant A. J. Roberts. Dated 31st October, 1874.

51st Foot, Lieutenant James Bower Dunn retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 31st October, 1874.

Sub-Lieutenant Basil Edward Sprague to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Sub-Lieutenant Roderick William MacLeod to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1872.

54th Foot, Captain James Chute retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 31st October, 1874.

60th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Henry Vere to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th October, 1872.

Sub-Lieutenant Robert Charles Dighton Wilson to be Lieutenant, dated 24th December, 1873, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 19th October, 1872.

Paymaster and Honorary Major William Frederick Nixon, from the 81st Foot, to be Paymaster, vice C. H. Hignett, who exchanges. Dated 31st October, 1874.

66th Foot, Lieutenant Thomas Harris to be Captain, vice A. N. Welman, retired. Dated 19th October, 1874.

Sub-Lieutenant William John de la Poer Beresford-Peirse to be Lieutenant. Dated 14th August, 1873.

67th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant the Lacy Dayrell Passy to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Sub-Lieutenant Lawrence Jameson Torrie to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1872.

81st Foot, Paymaster Charles Harrison Hignett, from the 60th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Major W. F. Nixon, who exchanges. Dated 31st October, 1874.

94th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Charles Alfred Grubb to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th October, 1874.

101st Foot, Lieutenant Hubert Heberden Spitta, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant. Dated 31st October, 1874.

104th Foot, Captain Alfred William Ducat retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 31st October, 1874.

106th Foot, Captain Robert D. Anstruther retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 31st October, 1874.

108th Foot, Serjeant-Major Samuel Moores, from the 56th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant F. W. Graham, promoted in the 103rd Foot. Dated 31st October, 1874.

2nd West India Regiment, Sub-Lieutenant John Skelton, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice A. Bernard, removed from the Army. Dated 31st October, 1874.

Medical Department, Surgeon Major James Leitch, M.D., retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 26th September, 1874.

Surgeon David Howley Burn Anderson, M.D., retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 26th September, 1874.

Surgeon-Major William Ferguson, from half-pay, to be Surgeon-Major, vice Patrick Andrew McDermott, retired on temporary half-pay. Dated 31st October, 1874.

Surgeon Alexander Edward Bertlet to be Surgeon-Major vice George Allan Hutton, retired on temporary half-pay. Dated 31st October, 1874.

The surname of the gentleman appointed Surgeon in the Gazette of the 28th August, 1874, is Jagoe, and not Iagoe, as therein stated.

Half-pay, Lieutenant Arthur Hume, from the 79th Foot, to be Captain. Dated 31st October, 1874.

BREVET.

Major-General Thomas Tapp, C.B., to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General on retiring on a pension. Dated 2nd October, 1874.

Colonel Stapylton Robinson, Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Major-General on retiring on full-pay. Dated 31st October, 1874.

Quartermaster Timothy Metcalfe, Brigade Depot, to have the honorary rank of Captain on retiring on half-pay. Dated 31st October, 1874.

Deputy-Commissary William B. Collins, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 21st July, 1874.

Ensign and Assistant-Commissary John Robinson, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 21st July, 1874.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary William Francis Hardinge, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Ensign. Dated 25th May, 1874.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on the 30th August, 1874, of Lieutenant-General Thomas Fergusson Fleuyng, Bengal Staff Corps:—

Major-General William Edward Mulcester, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 31st August, 1874.

Brevet Colonel Lawrence Shadwell, C.B., from Major half-pay, Unattached, to be Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to the 31st August, 1874.

Major Harrison Walter J. Trent, 68th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 31st August, 1874.

Major Frederick Augustus Smith, V.C., 43rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 31st August, 1874.

Major John Thompson, 50th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Da ed 31st August, 1874.

Captain and Brevet Major Clement R. Johnson, 59th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 31st August, 1874.

Captain Richard William Charles Winslow, 21st Foot, to be Major. Dated 31st August, 1874.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on the 6th September, 1874, of Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Henry Knight Storks, G.C.B. G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 79th Foot:—

Major-General Orfeur Cavenagh, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 7th September, 1874.

Brevet Colonel Charles John Foster, from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, late 19th Lancers, to be Major-General, dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to the 7th September, 1874.

Captain and Brevet Major Douglas Hastings, 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 7th September, 1874.

Captain John Harger, 25th Foot, to be Major. Dated 7th September, 1874.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on the 22nd September, 1874, of General Montague Cholmely Johnstone, Colonel of the 88th Foot:—

Lieutenant-General Henry Eyre, Colonel of the 59th Foot, to be General. Dated 23rd September, 1874.

Major-General John H. E. Dalrymple to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 22rd September, 1874.

Brevet Colonel George F. Stevenson Call, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, half pay late 18th Foot, to be Major-General, dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to the 23rd September, 1874.

Captain and Brevet Major Henry Thomas Richmond, half-pay, Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 23rd September, 1874.

Captain William Franklin, 76th Foot, to be Major. Dated 23 d September, 1874.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the retirement on a pe sion, on the 2nd Oct.ber, 1874, of Major General Thomas Tapp, C.B.:—

Brevet-Colonel James Croft Brooke, C.B., from Major, half-pay, late 8th Foot, to be Major General, dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to the 2nd October, 1874.

Major William Edward Wallace half-pay, late 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 2nd October, 1874.

Captain John Mathew Biddle, 21st Hussars, to be Major. Dated 2nd October, 1874.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on the 6th October, 1874, of General John Eden C.B., Colonel of the 34th Foot:—

Lieutenant-General Lord William Paulet, G.C.B., Colonel of the 68th Foot, to be General. Dated 7th October, 1874.

Major-General John Stafford Paton, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 7th October, 1874.

Brevet Colonel Robert Bruce, from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, late 2nd Foot, to be Major General. Dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to the 7th October, 1874.

Major William Allan, 41st Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 7th October 1874.

Captain Robert Francis Henry Macgregor, half-pay, late Military Train and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major. Dated 7th October 1874.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John William Frederick Bean, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 21st June, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Lake Briggs, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st July 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Edmondstone Boileau Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th July 1874.

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Charles Fletcher, Scots Fusilier Guards. Dated 7th July 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry John Templer, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th July 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Pond, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th July, 1874.

Memorandum.

Major-General Thomas Tepp, C.B., retires on a pension. Dated 2nd October 1874.

## INDIAN NEWS.

POST OFFICE DELINQUENCY.—We are informed that a servant of the Post Office at Koosheah, who was in the habit of abstracting notes and other valuables from the ordinary and registered letters, has been detected by an assistant of Baboo Hem Chunder Dutt, of the Calcutta Police. Only one registered letter was found with him, but it is said that others can be had if the Postal Department could only manifest some signs of intelligent direction. The detective Baboo is still on the watch to detect other delinquents in the same department.—*Indian Daily News.*

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On last Monday evening the eldest son of Dr. Thompson, Civil Surgeon of Hooghly, came by his death under very distressing circumstances. It appears that he was returning home from the cricket ground with his sister in a tandem, and while driving through the Chinsurah road, the tiers broke, the horse became unmanageable and ran away with the vehicle, which capsized, and both the occupants were severely hurt. The young man died of congestion of the brain a few hours after the accident, and the lady had the fingers of one of her hands smashed, but she is out of danger and is improving.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Madras Co-operative Society was held last evening, at the office of the Deposit and Benefit Society,

## INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—I have read with great interest your leading article of yesterday on Indian Railways.

After all that has been written on the subject it appears to me that the shareholders are in a lamentable state of ignorance as to their position and prospects. The Government of India have the power of possessing themselves of the property in these Railways, and of paying for them at the periods specified, and in the mode prescribed by the several contracts. I believe that a vast majority of the shareholders have never seen, and probably have never heard of, the conditions on which their interests in these undertakings are based; but that is their own *lâches*, and they must be held to know the terms of the contracts to which they are parties. I enclose a letter which I wrote to the Duke of Argyll—who was then Secretary of State for India—nearly three years ago. The letter was not "official," or it would have been "moved for" in the last Session of Parliament. I have now, however, the Duke's permission to publish it; and if you will kindly give it insertion in *The Times* it may at least have the effect of moving some of the shareholders to consult their legal advisers as to their position.—Your obedient servant,

E. MACNAGHTEN.

Oringdean, Brighton, Oct. 23.

"84, Ecclest-on-Square, Dec. 15, 1871.

"Dear Duke of Argyll,—In my letter to your Grace of the 13th ult., I stated that, when you returned to town, I would venture to address you on the subject of taking over the several Indian Railways under the Clauses 22 and 25 in the contracts, and on the mistake of issuing irredeemable Debenture Stock payable from the revenues of India.

"Your Grace is aware that there are subjects in which, for several years past, I have taken the greatest interest, on which, I fear, I may have appeared somewhat troublesome, and on which, most certainly, I have received very scant countenance and support from the members of the Railway Committee. I have, however, the satisfaction of knowing that the opinions of the several members of the Government of India are in accordance with my own, and I am not without hope that if your Grace will look at these questions with your own eyes, you will not be able to resist the conclusion that the views which have lately prevailed at the India Office are unsound. To my mind this is the most important subject which has been submitted to the Secretary of State for India for many years past; and, unless we are prepared to throw overboard all considerations connected with India's financial future, it deserves from your Grace the most serious and immediate attention. It is simply this—whether the Indian Railways, which will have cost upwards of 100 millions, shall (75 years hence) become the absolute and exclusive property of the Government of India, and their net receipts available for the general improvement of the country and for the payment of the interest on its debt; or whether we shall supinely permit the railway companies to continue on their present footing in undisturbed possession and ownership. If we are ever to take action in the matter, it appears to me of vital importance that we should do so in respect to each railway when the first opportunity presents itself, viz.—' within six calendar months after the expiration of the first 25 years of the said term of 99 years,' and I wish here particularly to press on the attention of your Grace the fact that, although we cannot exercise our right of purchase before a particular date, we can at any moment relinquish our first right to purchase, and, if I am not greatly mistaken, the majority of the Railway Committee would now be prepared to recommend your Grace to make this concession for a very inadequate consideration.

"I shall always regret that we relinquished the first opportunity of purchase in the three railways—the Great Indian Peninsula, the Madras, and the Bombay and Baroda—without duly considering the consequences of our act, and without any previous communication with the Government of India. The reasoning of that Government on this subject in their letter dated the 12th of August, 1870, appears to me to be conclusive, and most certainly it was not answered by our despatch, dated the 3rd of December, 1870. To this despatch I recorded a dissent. I maintain that the exercise of the powers of 'purchase' and 'annuity commutable,' which undoubtedly belong to us under the 22nd and 25th clauses of the contracts, will not only confer on us the enormous prospective advantages I have mentioned, but will also obtain for us a considerable and immediate pecuniary gain. I take, for instance, the case of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. I will suppose that this line has cost 20 millions, and I will take the premium at 10 per cent, which will add two millions to the cost, making the total 22 millions, and I will further suppose that 'the rate of interest which is to be used in calculating such annuity' shall have been determined, in the manner prescribed, to be 4 per cent. The figures will, I believe, come out as follows:—we should have to pay to the shareholders, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that this sum of 22 millions would purchase for them an annuity for 75 years of £929,038 (nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand and thirty-eight pounds), which is equivalent to £4 12s. 11d. (four pounds, twelve shillings, and eleven pence) per cent. per annum on 20 millions. Your Grace will thus observe that by neglecting to avail ourselves of the first opportunity of purchasing, we have to pay, and must continue to pay (until the second opportunity arrives), to the shareholders £5 per cent. per annum instead of £4 12s. 11d.—no inconsiderable loss on so large a sum. But how shall we stand when the second opportunity does present itself? We must always remember that we shall then, as now, have to deal with the same principal sum—*viz.*, £22,000,000, and the immediate question we shall have to consider will be the amount of annuity for 50 years which this sum will purchase and the unpleasant reflection of the glaring mistake we have committed will be forced upon us by the greatly augmented payment we shall then have to make. But what we have done with respect to these three railways cannot be recalled. We are still 'masters of the situation' as regards the six or seven other Indian Railways; but we must not expect to always to remain so. Your Grace must remember that on certain conditions the railway companies can compel us to purchase; and the question I wish to put before your Grace is not whether we shall purchase at all but whether we shall purchase at the earliest possible opportunity with the positive certainty of great financial advantage to the revenues of India, or whether we shall permit ourselves to remain at the mercy of the railway companies, and be compelled to purchase at an inopportune time, and at great pecuniary sacrifice. If we do not act on our power to compell the company to sell at an earlier period, it will be in their power, shortly before the expiration of the term of 99 years, to compel us to purchase, and we shall then have the option of paying by an annuity commutation, but shall be compelled to pay in cash; and whatever may be the amount, say 80 or 100 millions, it will be a gratuitous and the most reckless and extraordinary sacrifice which has ever been incurred by any Government. Your Grace must remember that 75 years is no very long period in the history of a nation.

"By adopting the course I recommend we should not only gain in the shape of annual interest, but we should save the extravagant expenses of the Home Boards, which I calculate at not less than £50,000 per annum, and we should be entitled to all the surplus profits which may at any time be made.

"Our financial arrangements connected with the Indian Railways have always appeared to me to have been greatly mismanaged, and the question,—Why the Government should raise at a dear rate, through the agency of companies, money which it could raise at a much cheaper rate on its own direct authority,'—is one which I have never heard answered. One word as to the issue of irredeemable Debenture Stock. If my calculations are correct and we need not pay more than 4½ per cent. for all the money we require for our railway purposes, and that only in the shape of an annuity terminable in 75 years, it is not necessary to discuss the absurdity of burdening the revenues of India in perpetuity by the issue of irredeemable Debentures, bearing the same rate of interest. It is to the advantage of the directors and existing shareholders to increase the Debenture Stock as much as possible, because in the event of a division of surplus profits, the holders of such Debenture Stock are excluded from participation and the amount divisible among the shareholders is proportionately increased.

"I have to apologize to your Grace for having written at such length. I will only add a few answers to the objections which will probably be made to my suggestions. Your Grace may be told that, inasmuch as there is no immediate opportunity for our exercising our right of purchase, there is no necessity for moving the matter at present. I say, that there is the greatest necessity for immediate action. The railway directors are fully alive to the magnitude of the question, and will take every opportunity of pressing the subject when they believe, and with reason, that the powers that be are not unfavourable to their views; and, moreover, I am persuaded that the shareholders, as a body, do not comprehend their position, and we have no right to keep them in ignorance of it. Your Grace may further be asked, 'How will you manage the railways without the assistance of the Home Boards?' This appears to me a question that can only be asked by those interested in the existing state of things, but I will reply to it by saying now that the railways are made, the business connected with their general management and traffic must be performed in India, and can be done better by the Government of India without, than with the assistance of the Home Boards, who are encouraged by the influence they possess at home to make all kinds of complaints and remonstrances against the proceedings of the authorities in India, and are the cause of more than half the trouble which the Indian Governments now experience in the management of the railways.'

"We shall, of course, require some agency in England to purchase materials and stores, and to seek out qualified engineers and railway servants; but, as your Grace wrote some three years ago, 'the Government can have recourse to professional civil engineers in the same manner in which companies have recourse to them.' Your Grace will, perhaps, be further told that the railway companies have exhausted their power of creating share capital. If this be so, your Grace will have no difficulty in obtaining from Parliament powers to raise whatever money may be required in additional shares for the Indian Railways in the manner which to your Grace may appear the most desirable, either for the purpose of reconstruction or to pay off debentures. I will add no more, but shall at any time be thankful to give any explanation in my power to your Grace.

"Yours very truly, "E. MACNAGHTEN.

"To his Grace the Duke of Argyll, &c."

## A STRAY PAGE OF HISTORY.

(*The World*)

SOME thirty or forty years ago—it is not necessary to be too precise—a quick-witted, handsome boy began to distinguish himself in the schools of Prussia. His name was simply Harry Arnim, and there was at that time a powerful nobleman, one Count Arnim Boytzenburg, not unknown to history, who ultimately became prime minister of his country. A far-sighted nobleman this, recognised now as one of the honestest and ablest statesmen of his generation. The bright lad who made such progress with his lessons claimed kindred with the upright minister, and had his claim allowed. The minister gave him everything but money, prudently deeming it was best not to supply that unwholesome spice which gives a zest to idleness to him whom he soon began to love. One can see it must have been a most wise and tender love which sprung up between those two. It was, perhaps, the only pleasure that the world-worn minister had, or was capable of having—a pleasure like that of a husbandman who has sown a seed, and finds it developing itself unexpectedly into a rare plant which will make his gardening a world's wonder, and bear down his name with its rich flowers and fruits to the coming ages. Observers of the world's better ways have often noticed how great-souled renown, when purified from selfishness by years and sorrow, will guide and watch over inexperienced youth with a feeling half mournful, half reverent, knowing both of the keen disappointments of life's labour when most successful, and yet of its immense possibilities.

So, when Harry Arnim grew up to be a man, he had no clogging weight of gilded lumber to impede his course. He had no time to waste, for hard work and its reward were necessary to his existence. He had been trained for public life by a skilful old man, and the attaintment of fortune was not doubtful to him, because he had been shown all the secret paths which lead to it.

Chance and nature soon favoured him, and in the inevitable course of things he won a woman's heart. Women are not blind or deaf that they cannot discern wit and goodness when they see it. All the stupid things which morose dulness has penned to the contrary are but ignorant scandal, and a dullard has really no prospects with a girl who has discovered a genius. By the infinite pity of heaven, women, at least, are mostly hero-worshippers. They select their mates, too, in accordance with subtle affinities, so that a philosopher must now and then look back a generation or more before he finds the hidden and irresistible reason of their choice.

Harry Arnim was an orphan boy, probably of Jewish extraction; he married the daughter of a market-girl—also a sort of human waif—who had won her way up to wealth and rank by means of a strong man's affection, and who was indubitably a Jewess. Prince Augustus of Prusia, a nephew of Frederick the Great, had found her by accident (if accidents there be in this world) behind a stall in the market-place of Berlin. He had her taught as the prime minister had taught Harry Arnim. Then he married her, bought her an estate, and gave her the name which belonged to her lands—"Baroness Prillwitz" henceforth, wife of the richest man in Prussia, this Jewish market-girl, who had had no dower but her beauty and her loveliness. It was enough; for grace and comeliness in women are precious and uncommon, as intellect and moral worth in men. Both of these endowments are like gifts of fairy keys, which open all the treasures of the earth. A daughter of the Jewish market-girl becomg Baroness Prillwitz was the first Frau von Arnim; and brought her husband into matrimonial connection with the honourable house of Hohenzollern, a connection often acknowledged in more ways than one.

Harry Arnim got on prodigiously in his profession, with such ready help as his wife's family could give him. He had chosen diplomacy, and all its intricacies were henceforth clear to him. Every new appointment he obtained through his wife's influence was only a stepping-stone on his way to a higher grade; and then his gentle helpmate, having done all she could to raise him upwards, saw her task accomplished, and she died—content.

She had not only gladdened and exalted him while she lived, but she had bequeathed to him her belongings when she had gone from him beyond the veil. For her sake the royal family encouraged him to consider himself as one of them. Especially the Queen, the Crown Prince, and the Crown Princess (our bonny English rose), regarded him with kind attentive eyes. His dead wife left him a son, too, a widow boy, who is unquestionably of imperial kin. She died young, that gracious lady, her prophetic Israelitish lips murmuring 'Excelsior,' till they were silent—faithful to the last, this Hebrew woman with kingly blood in her; and serving her husband with such devotion as only magnanimous gentlemen can inspire. For there is no magic in the mere name of wife, and those who know us best must either love or hate us as we deserve, meting out the recompense we merit with a just measure. Europe is full of examples to the contrary in courts and alimony, or wanders that way long before *he* has done with his womenkind.

It is just twenty years since (1851) this fine episode in the life of Harry Arnim came to an end. He remained for three months mourning his lost wife with such emotions as may be imagined. But a decent and manly sorrow over the irreparable needs not to be eternal. We forget some things, or cease to remember them with the anguish which they once caused us, not because we will, but because we must. Time is a mother who wipes the tears from all her children's eyes, and soothes them to rest however they may be troubled. All good things are given to the good; and by and by, in due season, Harry Arnim's heart went out from him again, and the flood which had drowned his happiness, having abated, brought back an olive branch. He married the Countess Sophie Adelheid von Arnim Boytzenburg, daughter of his wise old guardian, 21st April 1857, three full years after the Hebrew lady's death. He could hardly have made a more suitable marriage, and it is curious to us to be remarked that there are men who seem never to make a mistake, and who act on all occasions as though they were guided by the omniscient powers. Court and city approved this match, and Harry Arnim rose higher and higher, wafted up to quiet sublime diplomatic regions by the breath of general good report, which never fails to raise a public man; just as ugly rumours which obtain a wide currency, whether true or false, are certain, soon or late, to blow him down. In 1870 Arnim was Prussian Ambassador at Rome, and, 28th July, was created a count by Cabinet order under the royal sign-manual of William, just then about to be known as conqueror and chief potentate of Europe. His Majesty was a friend of Arnim, and when the French war was over, sent him as his personal representative to Paris, thereby placing him on the summit of grandeur. He did his duty in France, as he had done it elsewhere, admirably. He was reasonable, courteous, and just in the exercise of well-nigh arbitrary power. No one improper act or deed was alleged against him; he rendered great service to his country by dealing with the sullen and angry humour of the French with consummate tact in the difficult negotiations which succeeded the Peace. If Germany got her war indemnity paid without quibble or deduction, if her army of occupation met with neither hindrance, the praise is due to Count Arnim. Both French and Germans were ripe for fresh quarrel, and it required much dexterity to prevent them from getting into street fights and skirmishes, especially while they lingered, loth to depart, among the towns and villages of Lorraine. At last all came to a good end; and even when the troops finally cleared out of the fortress they held till bought off, and Marshal Manteufel's two aides-de-camp closed the extreme rear of them, Colonel de Berg might have been seen pointing in a menacing manner with his sabre as we wed to the citadel they had just evacuated, and he spoke hard words against the French to Lieutenant-Colonel Count von Haesler, who made a stern reply, striking spurs roughly to his horse; and it was in this wrathful mood that the last German knights rode forth from Verdun. Surely a business requiring delicate handling to avoid explosion, with so many combustible materials littered loosely about, and matches made by Lucifer himself, the arch-father of brimstone, scattered everywhere, while iron-shod men and horses were constantly scuffling in the midst of them! Count Arnim contrived to save certain grand international insurance offices from all claims on this score, and Europe never heard of anything which went off more dangerous than an accidental squib. There was a tavern riot at Rheims, and a French or Prussian head knocked at St. Denis; nothing more: for Count Arnim kept us out of graver dangers.

Such is the eminent and blameless man whom irresponsible officials, unknown to the world even by name, have presumed to shut up in solitary confinement without a trial. They have stripped him with stupid effrontery of his rank and dignites. They have put him in a public asylum for paupers and lunatics. It is said that Prince Bismarck has been guilty of this great crime; but no offence can be legally brought home to Prince Bismarck, and if he is culpable, he has nevertheless kept so cautiously behind the scenes, that if he deems it expedient, he may appear as a witness on Count Arnim's trial, when that nobleman is at length brought by the irresponsible official persons before a criminal court. Should Count Arnim be acquitted, he will be absolutely unable to punish these valued official persons, who have confined him in a hospital for mad paupers, which has, moreover, a refuge for sick dogs opposite to it. Some people are inclined to ask, respectfully and in whispers, what irresponsible official persons will do next in Prussia or elsewhere, seeing that they have no souls to be damned or bodies to be kicked, and are subject to no law, being altogether nameless and invisible.

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## EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Your leader of September 3 on the condition of the "poor whites" of India will, I hope, have drawn the attention of the English public and Parliament to a question fully as important as any of those involved in the government of our Indian Empire—viz., What must be done for the education of the one hundred and odd thousand Europeans of pure and mixed descent now living in India? Although this letter must appear necessarily long after date, yet, as the subject claims something more than a passing notice and temporary sympathy, I trust, for that reason, that you will be good enough to allow it a place in your columns.

Every one in India knows that at this present moment the middle and lower classes of Europeans and Eurasians are in a most disadvantageous position with respect to education and employment, both absolutely and relatively to their native competitors; and every one confesses that their future prospect, unless improved by speedy action on the part of the Government, may be defined in one word—pauperism. So much is acknowledged by all, and has been acknowledged since Lord Canning's celebrated Minute of 1860.

The present system of European education adopted by the Government of India is by grants-in-aid, but the proportion of the State aid to the total expenditure on each pupil is so small that the bulk of the latter falls upon the income of the parent; and in a general way it may be stated that while for the Native races nearly the whole cost of education is defrayed by the State, and only a scarcely appreciable fraction falls upon the parent, the European has to meet nearly the whole cost of his childrens' education, and only a low fraction is contributed by the State. For example, at the Muir College, Allahabad, perhaps the highest educational institution for Natives in Northern India, the annual cost to Government of each pupil is £136 5s. 9d., and the annual cest to the parent £3 17s. 4½d., or about 1-40th of the total annual cost; but at Bishop Cotton School, Simla, the best school in the Bengal Presidency for European boys, the State contributes only £4 7s. 6d., and the parent pays £50 per annum—*i. e.*, nearly 11-12ths of the total annual cost. In middle and lower-class education the same marked difference exists between the facilities afforded to Natives and those afforded to Europeans.

The advantage in point of education thus possessed by the Native gives him a proportionate advantage in respect of employment, and the poor European, who receives so little aid from the State, and cannot afford to pay for a good education out of his own resources, and, besides, has to live in an uncongenial climate, necessarily at a greater expense, can no longer compete with the State-educated Native, who, being better taught, and with a cheaper mode of life, able also to do work at a lower cost, pushes the European out of his old avenues of employment. The result is, of course, a gradual, but sure, depression of the whole class which, if unchecked, must in the course of two or three generations inevitably end in a general pauperism.

It is hopeless to look to the private charity of the wealthier English residents of India for an antidote to this growing evil. In the first place, the rich are so few and the poor so many that the evil has already passed far beyond the limits in which it could be dealt with by private efforts. Secondly, the cost of living in India is vastly greater, and the general scale of pay considerably lower than was the case 20 years ago, so that a smaller portion of income is set free for charitable expenditure. Thirdly, the more frequent visits home now made by the members of the wealthier services have the double effect of lessening their interest in Indian institutions and their ability to promote them.

The remedy of the evil, and the only remedy, lies, therefore, in a well-considered and liberal action on the part of the State. But to apply this on a scale commensurate with the necessity is said to be unjust to the Hindoo and Mahomedan subject, as taxing them for the special advantage of their Christian fellow-citizens. I humbly suggest the following considerations, which, in my opinion, appear to render it impossible that any measure of State aid to European education can be called unjust which only brings it to a level with the education now given by the Indian Government, almost gratuitously and at so great a cost, to the Native population:—

1. Every Government should legislate with a regard to the ultimate good of the whole, not with a regard to the prejudice and jealousy of classes; and it is most essential for the ultimate good of the whole Indian Empire that the lower classes of the European and Christian community should not be allowed to sink through neglect and depression into a condition of pauperism and crime.

2. By the Queen's proclamation issued at the transfer of the administration from the Company to the Crown, the Government of India stands pledged to a strict impartiality towards all Her Majesty's subjects in India, and to know no distinction between European and Native, Christian, Mahomedan, and Hindoo. But for the last ten or 15 years, more than 100,000 of Her Majesty's European and Christian subjects in India have had no share in the educational advantages lavishly distributed by the Indian Government to Hindoos and Mahomedans, simply because they have the misfortune (in this respect) of being European and Christian; and by this want of education they have been most seriously disqualified in the competition for employment. It would be a violation, I allow, of the Royal proclamation of impartiality to give an undue preference to Europeans and Christians; it can be no less to depress them by withholding from them their fair share of State aid and protection.

3. The proportion of the Indian revenue which must be set aside to give Europeans an education as general and as good as that now given to Natives would not lay upon every individual Native a heavier impost than is now borne by every individual European for Native education. The injustice is now done to the European, who is taxed for the Native and left to educate his own children from his own resources; and to call upon the Native to contribute to European education no new, no fair man, than the European contributes to Native, is simple act of justice which places both European and Native on an equality.

4. The money spent upon the education of Europeans would not only immediately increase the amount paid in taxes either to European or Native, but it would be recouped by the creation of a self-supporting and profitable class, and by the money saved in the maintenance of paupers, the deportation of "loafers," and the punishment of criminals.

5. The work performed by a very large number of the poorer Europeans in India, especially by those employed on railways, can only be performed by Europeans, and they are as necessary to the administration of our rule in one way as the army is in another. If, therefore, the education of soldiers' children in Lawrence Asylums and regimental schools is considered a just charge on the Indian Revenue, it is difficult to deny the justice of a similar charge for the education of children of civilians whose work in India is demanded by and promotes the general welfare of the country no less than the work of the soldier.

If, however, the Government of India fails to perceive the force of these considerations, or, perceiving it, fears the clamour which may be raised, not by the moderate and well-affected Natives of the country, whether Mahomedan or Hindoo, but by that noisy and extreme section of the Native population which employs the education it has been paid to receive in stimulating the jealousy of race and exciting discontent and suspicion of the English rule, it will then rest alone with the Imperial Government to afford to its poor subjects in India of the European race and Christian faith that fair measure of State aid and potection which their importance to the country justly deserves, which their condition in it necessarily demands, but which hitherto they have never received.

Unless this is done, and done speedily, the degenerate and debased condition of the "poor whites" in India will, in the course of a few generations, be a fatal disgrace and danger to our rule.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. BALY, Archdeacon of Calcutta.

Simla, Oct. 1.

## OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

(TIMES' PRUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, OCTOBER 29.

THIS morning the German Parliament was opened by the Emperor with the following speech:—

"Gentlemen,—For the second time this year, I claim your co-operation to assist me in developing the institutions of the realm. The legislative task awaiting you, while not inferior in importance to the subjects which engaged your attention in preceding Sessions of the Reichstag, is even more comprehensive, and, perhaps, offers special difficulties. Already in the times of the North German Confederacy preliminary steps were taken for remodelling judicial proceedings in civil suits. Since the constitution of the Empire extended the jurisdiction of the supreme legislative authorities to the regulation of every description of judicial procedure, these preparations have been energetically continued and are now complete. Of the four Bills on the composition and duties of the respective courts of law and on the proceedings in civil, criminal, and bankruptcy cases which will be submitted to you, the first three have passed the State Council. By equalizing judicial proceedings in all Germany these Bills will supply a want felt by jurists and the nation at large, and confer upon us a boon which has long been possessed in other countries and can no longer be dispensed with in this. The Bills in their present state are the product of the combined labours and discussions of the learned professors of the law, of the judges and advocates, and of the commercial corporations in all parts of Germany. Though modelled upon existing institutions which have stood the test of time, these bills endeavour to satisfy the modern requirements of commerce as well as the well-matured demands of the science of jurisprudence. While thus calling upon you to enact a complete set of laws, establishing the same courts and the same judicial proceedings throughout Germany, I have the satisfaction of informing you that the first introductory steps have been taken to draw up a Civil Code which is to be valid in the whole Empire. Some years will, no doubt, have to elapse before this great work can be finished; but the experience of previous legislative labours enables me to express a conviction that this new task will be accomplished at no very distant time. Legislation on military matters, so effectually promoted by last year's Army Law, is to be further developed by the three supplementary bills of this session. Of these three bills, two—those upon the Landsturm and the control to be exercised over men on furlough—were foreshadowed in last year's Military Law. The third is to remodel in a manner adapted to modern requirements the existing obligation to supply quarters and victuals to the Army in time of peace. The increase in the price of provisions and the constant progress in the mechanical arts render it impossible to feed and equip the Army with the present supplies. As early as last Session information was given you respecting the probable amount of the extra amounts required. You will see from the Budget for 1873 that the additional contributions by the various States to the Imperial Exchequer predicted last Session will suffice to cover the increase in the civil and military expenditure of the realm. The circulation of Government paper notes having been regulated last Session, the only currency law which remains to be enacted refers to bank-notes. In framing the Bill to be submitted to you on this important question, the confederate Governments were anxious to interfere with existing rights only to the extent required by the public interest in maintaining the metal circulation at a proper level. They also were desirous to pave the way for future Bills, to be based upon fuller experience, respecting the circulation of gold. The Bills constitutionally required for ordering the revision of the public accounts, which were not completed last Sessions, will be again laid before you. You will be likewise asked to give a final discharge for the public accounts from 1867 to 1871, and to pass a preliminary vote on the revenue and expenditure of 1873. Your assistance will be required for the first time to enact a Budget for Alsace-Lorraine. The examination of these Estimates, while acquainting you more thoroughly with the resources, requirements, and institutions of the Province, will convince our countrymen on the Upper Rhine of the deep interest the nation at large takes in the welfare of that ancient German land. The Resolution passed by you last Session with reference to the desirability of enforcing civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages, has caused the State Council to order the drawing up of a Bill making civil marriage obligatory and re-arranging the records of births and deaths. The Postal Department of the Empire has been authorized by me to endeavour to effect certain international postal reforms. Thanks to the project being entertained by all the States with which we entered into negotiations, a Postal Convention has been signed at Berne which will give unprecedented facilities to the Intellectual and commercial intercourse of nations. Our relations with all foreign Governments are pacific and amicable. The tried friendship uniting me with the rulers of powerful States is a guarantee for the duration of peace, in which I may ask you to repose full confidence. I know myself to be free from all tempting thoughts to employ the united power of the Empire for other than defensive purposes. Conscious of the power at our disposal, my Government can afford to pass over in silence the suspicions unjustly cast upon their policy. Not until the malice and party passions to whose attacks we are exposed proceed from words to action shall we resent them. In such an event the whole nation and its Princes will join me in defending our honour and rights."

The concluding passages elicited loud applause, the recent attitude of the French Press having given great offence.

## PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—OCTOBER 30.

HATS FOR RITUALISTIC CLERGYMEN.—Encaustic Tiles.

A CLASSIC REFORM.

Such is the devotion of Mr. Gladstone to Homer, that in his household every article is measured by troy-weight.

A THOUGHT IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Manchester possesses a fine free Library. An appropriate name for it would be the Cottonian.

SYMPATHY!

Epicurus. "Par! O, good gracious, Mivins, that last oyster was—ugh!"

Butler (with feeling). "T-t-t—dear me! Corked, Sir!!"

THE SOUR TRUTH.

Country Parson (with a few Friends at Dinner). "Thomas, that claret cup is not quite right. It is too sweet."

Thomas. "Yes, Sir; but cook said as the lemons was all squoze into the jelly."

NOT LIKE A CANDLE.

The *Court Circular*, the other day contained the following laconic and startling announcement:—

"Prince Leopold went out."

It is with great pleasure that we are enabled to assure a loyal Nation that the Prince came in again.

"MAL APROPOS."

Rector's Wife. "Well, Venables, how do you think we sold the Jersey cow?"

Venables (Factotum and Gardener). "Well, M'm, Master Byles has got the better o' we a many times, but—(*proudly*)—I think as we's 'ave he 'ere-nights this turn!"

["So awkward!—and before the Archdeacon, too!"

ABOLITION OF SECOND-CLASS CARRIAGES.

"Are there any Second-Class Carriages on this line, Rogers?"

"No, my Lord."

"Ah! then take two First-Class Tickets, and two Third."

"Beg pardon, my Lord! But is me and Mrs. Parker expected to go Third-Class?—I have to talk to you about baby. I can't understand why he doesn't speak yet. Surely he ought to by this time!"

Alexander. "Well, ye see, Ann, ye just talk the vara highest o' Inglish, an' my Brither John, again, he just talks the vara braidest o' Scotch; an' the puir bairn, ye see, it hasna just made up its mind which side o' the house it'll just tak till!"

KNAVES?

Thus that valuable record of letters, the *Athenæum*:—

"Messrs. De la Rue will issue this season a pack of novel playing-cards, in which historical personages of the present time are introduced as the honours."

Charming idea. *Mr. Punch* has been informed by a contemporary novelist that in mediæval packs of cards the honours were great Princes, painted by great Italian painters. It will be a good thing to resuscitate this custom: one's game of Bezique or Whist will be improved if one sometimes comes across Her Majesty as Queen, Kings and Queens are plentiful enough; ay, even Emperors and Empresses; but where in the world will Messrs. De la Rue's artist get his knaves? Are there any modern "historical personages of the present time"? Let him search "the Court, the Camp, the Grove"—not to mention the Stock Exchange and similar haunts of historical personages—and he will come upon a single "fool with a circumbendibus." We are "all honourable men," as the Lord Mayor says. *Mr. Punch* thereat rejoices; but he does not see how he is to play whist with these "novel" cards if the Knaves are necessarily omitted.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

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